Vol. II
7th April, 1955 (Thursday)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

(Vol. II contains Nos. 21—40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

FOUR ANNAS (INLAND)

ONE SHILLING (FOREIGN)

LOK SABHA

Thursday, 7th April, 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

RAILWAY ENGINES

*2013. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several Metre Gauge as well as Narrow Gauge engines on the Western Railway are either overaged or require constant repairs;

(b) if so, what is the number of each of these categories of engines; and

(c) what steps are being taken to replace them?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) **Yes, Sir.** Overage Metre Gauge and Narrow Gauge engines are in use on the Western Railway but their repair position is normal.

(b) Metre Gauge 130, Narrow Gauge 24 } on 31-12-54.

(c) The rehabilitation programmes of all railways including the Western Railway have been accelerated as much as possible.

Shri Dabhi: May I know when the Government expect these engine troubles to cease at least to a considerable extent?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As long as the engines continue to run, there will always be trouble in them.

Shri Dabhi: May I know if the hon. Parliamentary Secretary will be pleased to state the number of times during the last three months when there was late running of trains due to engine troubles on these lines?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I would like to have notice.

Shri Kelappan: May I know how long it will take to replace them?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The average age of a locomotive is 40 years. That is not essentially the criterion for condemning it. We try to keep our engines running as long as possible. We try to replace them as soon as possible.

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): We are rapidly trying to overtake the arrears in replacements.

SUGAR FACTORIES

*2015. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the replies given to supplementary questions arising out of the reply given to starred question **No. 185** on the 19th November, 1954 and state:

(a) the number and the names of the sugar factories established and proposed to be established on a co-operative basis for which permission has already been issued; and

(b) whether any such factory has begun to function?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix IX, annexure No. **43**].

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I enquire whether the co-operative societies to which you have issued licences for the running of factories have got the necessary capital for setting up a factory or whether the Government propose to help them in any way?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: As I said previously, we are going by a plan which we have worked out. There is a certain amount of capital contributed by the co-operative societies, certain shares are purchased by the State Governments for which the Government of India gives them a loan and certain loans are likely to come to them through the Industrial Finance Corporation. There is a fair certainty that most of these companies which have been given licences will probably be in a position to start it. They may not need any additional help.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know the lapse of time between the date of the issue of the licences and now?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have not got the dates. This is a matter of the last 4 or 5 months.

Shri Kelappan: I find from the statement that licences have been issued for about 15 new mills. In view of the fact that some of these mills do not get enough sugarcane now and some might close down, is it desirable to start another 15?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: These are new. None of them is an old one. These are licences given to co-operative societies which are going in future to establish mills. If my hon. friend's point is whether we would be giving licences in spite of the fact that certain factories do not have sufficient cane, I may say that this is all being looked into. There will be no case where we will be having a factory which will be causing difficulties to the existing factories.

Shri Raghavachari: May I know if the Government is considering an application for the starting of a co-operative sugar factory at Hindupur in Anantapur district?

Mr. Speaker: That is an individual question

Shri Raghavachari: I am asking about a particular district: Hindupur taluk in the Anantapur district.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We do not make any distinction between one district and another. If they satisfy the conditions, we are prepared to give the licence.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know the amount of loan proposed to be given to Mysore for organising these factories on a co-operative basis?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would like to have notice.

भारत और गोआ के बीच रेल गाड़ियों का चलना

*२०१६. **श्री एम० एल द्विवेदी :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत और गोआ के बीच रेल-गाड़ियों के चलने के संबंध में हाल ही में गोआ राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के स्वयं सेवकों द्वारा सत्याग्रह किया गया था ; और

(ख) इस संबंध में नवीनतम स्थिति क्या है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन): (क) अभी हाल में नहीं, बल्कि २७-१२-५४ को और फिर २६-१-५५ और २७-१-५५ को और फिर १७-२-५५ को ।

(ख) २७-१२-५४ को जो सत्याग्रह शुरू किया गया था वह उसी दिन तीसरे पहर २ बज कर ३० मिनट पर बन्द कर दिया गया । २६-१-५५ को जो सत्याग्रह शुरू हुआ वह २८-१-५५ को बन्द हुआ और उसी दिन सवेरे ४ बज कर ३० मिनट पर गाड़ियां चलने लगीं । फिर १७-२-५५ को सत्याग्रह के कारण गोआ जाने और आने वाली गाड़ियां क्रमशः कैसल राक (Castle rock) और कालम (Collem) स्टेशनों तक चलायी गयीं ।

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: What is the present position with regard to movement of traffic by railways?

Shri Alagesan: Trains are running. There is no trouble.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: In view of the fact that the satyagraha movement is increasing and more arrests are being made, may I know whether the railway facilities still exist between Goa and India, and if not, what steps are contemplated by the Government?

Shri Alagesan: That is what I said. Trains are normally running. There is no trouble.

UPGRADING OF HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTION

*2017. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to reply given to starred question No. 1621 on the 23rd December, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the Homoeopathic Institution proposed for upgrading has since been up-graded:

(b) if so, the financial aid given to it;

(c) whether any other institutions have been also up-graded; and

(d) the number of institutions that have been permitted and aided to carry on research in Homoeopathy?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) One.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that Government is keen to start a model homœopathic institution in India and for that purpose the *ad hoc* Committee on Homœopathy suggested the amalgamation of three institutions in Calcutta, and that not being done, one institution out of them is going to be aided?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: What the hon. Member has stated is a fact. Because the three colleges in Calcutta did not come to an agreement for amalgamation, they have chosen one particular college which is going to be up-graded.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know from whom the question of amalgamation came, in spite of the facts which are known to the Ministers that two institutions are not running well and they are not to be amalgamated that one is running a night institution and another is only having some land?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Since they did not come to any agreement, the West Bengal Government was asked to recommend one college. They have suggested a particular institution which is going to be up-graded.

भूमिहीन श्रमिकों को ऋण

*२०१६. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भूमिहीन श्रमिकों को ऋण देने की कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना कब तक कार्यान्वित की जायेगी ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पी० एस० देशमुख) : (क) तथा (ख). प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत भूमिहीन श्रमिकों के पुनर्संस्थापन के लिए १ करोड़ ५० लाख रुपयों का उपबन्ध किया गया है । यह उपबन्ध केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य योजनाओं के लिए प्रयोग में लाया जाना है तथा अनुमोदित योजनाओं के आधार पर इससे ऋण दिया जा सकता है । केन्द्रीय सरकार भोपाल में एक योजना पहले ही आरम्भ कर चुकी है लेकिन जहां तक राज्यों का सम्बन्ध है, केवल उत्तर प्रदेश में अब एक योजना स्वीकृत की गई है । कुछ अन्य राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त योजनायें विचाराधीन हैं ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : भूमिहीन श्रमिकों को सरकार जो ऋण देगी उसके सूद की दर क्या होगी और कितने समय के लिए वह ऋण दिया जाएगा ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : हमारे पास एक योजना है जिस के अनुसार हम कुछ रुपया उनको मकान बनाने के लिए देते हैं और वे खुद वहां पर काम करते हैं । इन को इतनी मदद दी जाती है जिस से कि जो जमीन उनको मिलने वाली है या उनको दी जाने वाली है उस पर वे काश्त कर सकें ।

Mr. Speaker: The point of the question was: what is the rate of interest that is charged and by what period should the loan be repaid?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not think we charge any interest, because we provide them the necessary facilities.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या देश में जितने भूमिहीन श्रमिक हैं उन सब को सरकार जमीन दे पायेगी ? यदि नहीं दे पायेगी तो जिन को जमीन नहीं मिलेगी उन के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध होगा ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : सब को तो जमीन नहीं दी जा सकती है, इतनी तो जमीन भी सरकार के पास या देश में नहीं है । मगर जो सूचना है वह पंचवर्षीय योजना में लिखी हुई है और वह प्रयोग के तौर पर है ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने मूल प्रश्न के जवाब में बताया कि पंच वर्षीय योजना में उन लोगों के देने के वास्ते १ करोड़ ५० लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस १ करोड़ ५० लाख रुपये में से अब तक कितना व्यय किया जा चुका है और रिजर्व बैंक की तरफ से कोआपरेटिव्ज को जो रुपया उधार दिया जाता है उस में से इन लोगों को रुपया उधार देने की क्या व्यवस्था है ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : कोआपरेटिव्ज से या रिजर्व बैंक से जो रुपया उधार दिया जाता है वह सवाल बिल्कुल दूसरा है । वह रकम बिल्कुल अलग है जो कि भूमिहीन श्रमिकों के पुनर्संस्थापन के लिये है । मुझे इस का रंज है कि अभी तक ज्यादा रुपया इस में से खर्च नहीं हुआ है क्योंकि यह योजना तो १९५२ से ही शुरू हुई है । एक स्कीम खाली यू० पी० से हम ने मंजूर की है । सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट ने कुछ पैसा भोपाल में खर्च किया है जिस के आंकड़े तो मैं नहीं बता सकता हूं लेकिन कुछ ज्यादा खर्च नहीं हुआ है ।

Commonwealth Health and Tuberculosis Conference

***2022. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fourth Commonwealth Health and Tuberculosis Conference will be held in London in 1955; and

(b) if so, whether India will take part in it?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes. The Fourth Commonwealth Health and Tuberculosis Conference will be held in London from the 21st to the 25th June, 1955.

(b) It is proposed to depute a representative of the Government of India to attend the Conference.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if this conference is going to be a conference of specialists in medicine and other things or a conference at a ministerial or a secretariat level?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: It will be a conference of specialists mostly.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if any help has been received by our country from these Commonwealth countries so far as the work of this Ministry is concerned so far?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: If a separate question is put, I may be able to get some information. I do not think it arises out of this question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what particular features of the health problems of India will be discussed at this conference by our representative who is being sent?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: It will depend on the subjects arising there.

Shri D. C. Sharma. May I know if any agenda of the conference has been received so far or not? Are our representatives going unprepared for the conference?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: There is a provisional programme supplied, and I think the person who is going to represent the Government of India will go prepared with the information.

SERVICING OF TRACTORS

***2023. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the report of the Committee on Servicing of Tractors; and

(b) if so, which of its recommendations have been accepted by Government?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). The various recommendations of the Committee are under consideration in consultation with other Ministries where necessary.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know by what time this consultation will be over?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It is in the process of being finalised. It will not take very long.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the hon. Minister is in a position to give the number of tractors which require repairs at present and how many of them can be reconditioned by the end of the present year, and whether this committee has made any recommendation in regard to Pashabhai ploughs also?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I could not say off-hand, and I am afraid it would be difficult for me to give the details as to how many tractors there are and how it will be possible to rehabilitate them.

WATER PIPE FACTORY

***2025. Shri Ram Shankar Lal:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a water pipe manufacturing factory in Chavara in Travancore-Cochin; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far for setting up the factory?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, under the Indo-Norwegian Development Project.

(b) The engineer to supervise the erection of the factory has arrived from Norway and the machinery is expected to arrive shortly from Norway.

MARINERS' TRAINING CENTRES

***2026. Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students admitted in 1954 in the Marine Engineering Training Centre at Calcutta; and

(b) the average expenditure incurred per trainee?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 30 apprentices were taken for the Calcutta centre and another 20 were admitted for the Bombay centre.

(b) Rs. 3,700 (Approx.) per annum.

Shri Ibrahim: May I know the number of students from Bihar?

Shri Alagesan: From Bihar so far 14 have been admitted.

Shri Ibrahim: May I know how many training centres are in India and the total expenditure incurred on them?

Shri Alagesan: We admit these students in Bombay as well as Calcutta. We admit about 50 students a year. I do not have the total expenditure.

BRIDGE OVER ALWAYE RIVER

***2028. Shri C. R. Iyyunni:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred

question No 387 on the 1st September, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the work of construction of the bridge over the Alwaye river has commenced; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) Surveys and investigations of more than one site had to be made and they took time. The site has now been finalized and plans and estimates for the bridge have been received from the Travancore-Cochin Government. These are under scrutiny and are expected to be sanctioned shortly.

Shri C. R. Iyyunni: What will be the time by which the construction will start?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We hope to start the work soon after the monsoon this year.

Shri Achuthan: May I know by which agency the work is going to be done—on contract basis or directly by the Government?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): By the Public Works Department of the Travancore-Cochin Government.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether the Government is aware whether tenders are called for this construction work or not?

Shri Alagesan: We have not yet sanctioned the estimates. The estimates are under scrutiny. As soon as the estimates are sanctioned, Travancore-Cochin Government will proceed to call for tenders and do the work.

CENTRAL HOSPITAL AT KARMA

*2030. **Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha**: Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Hospital, Karma constructed out of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund is not open to Mica factory workers;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from the factory workers in this connection; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The indoor section of the hospital is open only to workers employed in the mica mines, but the outdoor section is open to mica factory workers also.

(b) Yes.

(c) According to the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946, the Fund shall be applied to promote the Welfare of the labour employed in mica mines only. In view of this legal limitation, it has been decided that though mica miners will be the primary responsibility of the Fund, mica factory labour will not be expressly deprived of such benefits as may indirectly accrue to them on account of the existence of the Central Hospital and the outdoor section is therefore open to them also.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: May I enquire whether the Government of Bihar had made a suggestion that it is prepared to allot a certain amount so that the factory workers may also be provided beds and admissions in the hospital? If so, what is the decision of the Government of India?

Shri Abid Ali: I would require notice for that.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Singh: Is the hon. Minister aware that the number of factory workers is almost four times the number of mine workers there? Is it not desirable to extend the facilities of the coalmines welfare hospital at Karma to these people also?

Shri Abid Ali: This matter is under our consideratiton.

SOIL EROSION

*2033. **Sardar Iqbal Singh**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1182 on the 15th December, 1952 and state:

(a) whether any schemes have since been drawn up to check soil erosion in the vicinity of Power and Irrigation Dams with a view to prevent the silting up of the Dams; and

(b) if so, the main outlines thereof?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) These schemes in general aim at reducing the silt load in the rivers by soil conservation measures, such as, afforestation gully plugging, terracing, bunding check damming and provision of grassed waterways and diversion channels.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that five dams are going to be constructed in the Sultej and there is always more soil erosion in the lower reaches and may I know whether the Government has taken some steps for checking the soil erosin in the Sutlej?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not know about this particular part of Sutlej which my hon. friend is referring to. But, we have proposals from the P.E.P.S.U., Himachal Pradesh, Orissa and Andhra and other places for sanction of schemes.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether the benefits from these dams are inter-State and whether the Central Government are going to help the Punjab Government in this connection if they ask for any help?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I should like to have notice.

Shri Kasliwal: In view of the fact that the ravages of soil erosion are very serious in this country, have the Government appointed any committee to enquire into the ravages of soil erosion in the country?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We have a fair idea of the ravages that are caused by soil erosion.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Which are the dams where afforestation has already been started? May I know the names of the dams?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Some steps have been taken in the Damodar Valley as far as I know.

Shri N. M. Lingam: May I know if the measures proposed by the Government for conservations of soil are to be carried out only in Government land in the catchment areas or in private land also, and if it is to be extended to private land what monetary and other aid is the Government going to extend to holders of private land in these areas?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: So far as these river vally schemes are concerned, there is a proposal that these schemes themselves should provide for stopping soil erosion. So far as other areas are concerned, for the time being, we are working on only river valley projects by way of expediment and for research. We have yet to tackle the bigger issues of land erosion on a wider scale. I am unable to answer because we have no particular scheme except some bunding that is done in Bombay where some subsidy and help is given although the land belongs to private persons.

Contamination of River Water

***2034. Col. Zaidi**: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 485 on the 3rd March, 1955 and state whether any comprehensive scheme has been prepared to prevent the contamination of rivers other than the Jamuna river?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): This is primarily the concern of State Governments. Information received so far, in reply to enquiries made, shows that there is no comprehensive scheme for preventing contamination of rivers by sullage water, except in Hyderabad State.

Col. Zaidi: Is it proposed to take some steps in this connection in the Second Five Year Plan?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: It is for the State Governments to take steps.

Col. Zaidi: Is it proposed to make it compulsory for industrial establishment to treat the industrial affluent before it is released into the rivers?

Shrimati Chadrasekhar: The State Governments are taking necessary steps as regards that.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether the Government want to make a proposal to the Planning Commission to issue directions to the State Governments so that they can make a survey regarding the various ways of preventing the contamination of the rivers in different parts of the country?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): It is impossible for the Planning Commission to issue any directives. This matter has been brought to the notice of the State Governments and they have been asked to take action.

खानाबदोशों का पुनर्वास

*२०२५. **श्री हेम राज :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में अभी राज्यवार कितने खानाबदोश पशुपालन में लगे हुये हैं ; और

(ख) क्या उनको बसाने के लिये कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस की रूप-रेखा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पी० एस० देशमुख) : (क) सन् १९५१ की जनगणना के आधार पर एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर प्रस्तुत किया गया है जिस में प्रान्तवार उन व्यक्तियों का ब्यौरा दिया गया है जो कि पशुपालन में लगे हुए हैं [**पंद्रहवें परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबन्ध संख्या ४४**] । अनुमान है कि इन में प्रतिशत ४० से ५० तक करीबन खानाबदोश हैं ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) योजना के बारे में ब्यौरे तथा योजना की मुख्य रूपरेखा विचाराधीन हैं ।

श्री हेम राज : क्या यह सत्य है कि गद्दियों और बन गुज्जरों के लिए जो तीरनी के रेंट तीन चार गुने कर दिए गए हैं और चराने के लिए जंगलात में उनको बहुत तकलीफ हो रही है ? क्या इस पर विचार किया जाएगा और उनको जो तकलीफ हो रही है उसको दूर किया जाएगा ?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would like to have notice.

श्री कासलीवाल : क्या चित्तौड़गढ़ के गाड़िया लुहारों को खाना बदोशों में शुमार किया गया है, और यदि किया गया है, तो क्या उन के रिहैबिलिटेशन के लिए भी कुछ किया जाएगा ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख: उनके रिहैबिलिटेशन के बारे में कुछ किया जाएगा । But I want notice of the question.

श्री हेम राज : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जो पहाड़ी इलाके हैं उनमें यह जो गुज्जर और गद्दी लोग हैं ये ६ महीनों के लिए तो मैदानी इलाकों में आ जाते हैं और ६ महीनों के लिए पहाड़ों में चले जाते हैं इन के बसाने का किस तरह से इंतिजाम होगा ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : क्यों कि हम चाहते हैं कि कुछ लोगों को फायदा हो हम एक स्कीम बना रहे हैं ।

Tapioca Cultivators

*2037. **Shri Mathew:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation from the Travancore-Cochin Chamber of Agriculture dated the 15th February, 1955, regarding the plight of tapioca cultivators in that State:

(b) if so, the nature of the suggestions made therein; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix IX, annexure No. 45.]

Shri Mathew: With regard to section 3 of part (c), may we have some idea as to the general trend and progress of the consideration and also when the Government hope to arrive at a decision on these matters?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We have come to a decision on most of these points. There are only one or two things remaining. They would be decided soon.

Shri Mathew: I was referring to a particular point section 3 of part (c).

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes. I have replied to it that we will expedite consideration and come to a decision soon.

Shri Mathew: With regard to (5) of part (c), in view of the declared policy of the Government to give price support wherever necessary, why is it that in this particular case Government do not consider it necessary? May we have some idea of the reasons?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: As the hon. Member must be knowing, we are taking up certain foodgrains. We cannot make it applicable to every case. Because it means a heavy responsibility. The steps that we have taken are bound to be beneficial to the tapioca growers. If it is necessary, in spite of these steps to do something more we will see what can be done.

Shri Achuthan: Has it come to the notice of the Government that the Travancore-Cochin Government has organised a Tapioca Board recently and may I know whether the Central Government will co-operate in consultation with the State Government in implementing the schemes submitted by this Association?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have not seen this suggestion from the Travancore-Cochin Government.

Railway Efficiency

*2039. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have adopted any means to satisfy themselves that the efficiency of Railwaymen has increased as a result of the several welfare measures undertaken for their benefit; and

(b) whether any inquiry has been conducted in the matter or is proposed to be undertaken for the purpose?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Welfare measures are normally expected to lead to greater efficiency on the part of the staff concerned, and it is not proposed to hold any enquiry in the matter.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: How can the Government claim that there is greater efficiency in the absence of any quantitative assessment of efficiency?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Without carrying out any detailed enquiries, we can assess the existence of efficiency by the efficient working.

Shri V. Muniswamy: May I know whether any Efficiency Bureau has been set up as proposed once and if so, how far it functions?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport: (Shri Alagesan): That has nothing to do with this. This question relates to measuring the efficiency of railwaymen. The Efficiency Bureau that my hon. friend suggests related to the various investigations into railway operation, etc. The Efficiency Bureau has been set up and it has investigated several questions.

Shri Veeraswamy: Even if there is efficiency among the railway staff, may I know whether it is not a fact that there is also a lot of frustration among several sections of the staff because of the non-implementation of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I do not think this question arises.

Shri Veeraswamy: I wanted to know.....

Mr. Speaker: I know what he wants. But, the question does not arise.

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बता सकेंगे कि रेलवे के जो उच्च कर्मचारी हैं वे लोग अपने स्टाफ के बारे में और उन की वर्किंग के बारे में जब रिपोर्ट देते हैं तो आप कंफिडेंशिएन्सी को मान्यता देते हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जरूर । सब से ज्यादा मान्यता इसी को दी जाती है ।

MISUSE OF TELEPRINTER CIRCUITS

*2040. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 292 on the 19th November, 1954 and state the extent of the estimated loss per year in Trunk Call Revenue due to the misuse of teleprinter circuits by the news agencies concerned?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): It is difficult to estimate any reasonably accurate figure. It may be anything from 2 to 5 lakhs.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Is it a fact that the teleprinter services of the U.P.I. and P.T.I. are entirely controlled by a certain group of industrialists and traders, as a consequence of which the quotations in respect only of a particular industry and trade are given and not of others?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That might have been the position a few months back, but at present that is not the position.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Does it mean that now the commercial teleprinter service in both P.T.I. and U.P.I. is thrown open to all people?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: We have been taking some strict measures in the recent months, and as a result, some of the circuits of both these agencies have been closed by the agencies themselves and some we have closed.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : टेलिप्रिन्टर लाइन्स के प्राइवेट बिजिनेसमेन के द्वारा इस्तेमाल के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाया है और उस की कौनसी स्थिति है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : जो व्यापारी या उद्योगपति टेलिप्रिन्टर लाइन लेना चाहते हैं उन को वह दी जाती हैं और बहुतों को दी भी गई हैं । आज भी बहुत सी दरख्वास्तें हमारे पास हैं जिन पर यह गौर हो रहा है कि किन किन को देना चाहिये और किन किन को नहीं देना चाहिये ।

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यू० पी० आई० की तरफ बहुत ज्यादा रुपया बाकी है जो कि उन से वसूल नहीं किया गया है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : उन की तरफ रुपया बाकी है और कुछ कदम ऐसे उठाये गये थे कि जिन से उन से किस्तवार उस को वसूल किया जा सके, कुछ किस्तें वह देते भी रहे, लेकिन इधर उन्होंने किस्तों को देने में कुछ ढिलाई की है । और हमारी तरफ से यह कहा गया है कि अगर वह किस्तें ठीक से नहीं देते हैं तो उन की लाइन बन्द कर दी जायेगी ।

RAILWAY CLAIMS

*2041. **Shri S. V. L. Narasimham:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of claims decreed by courts against the Railway Administration during the last two years which is still outstanding;

(b) the number of cases of attachment of Government property for the recovery of claims, if any; and

(c) the reasons why these attachments were allowed?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Rs. 21,104/- pertaining to 1953 and Rs. 2,90,978/- pertaining to 1954.

(b) 24 in 1953 and 13 in 1954.

(c) Attachments were due to timely advice of executions not being received from Courts or Railway Pleaders

and due to temporary dislocation of work on the North Eastern Railway's Claims Office at Calcutta after re-grouping. Further, the breaches over the North Eastern Railway in 1954 made Assam and parts of North Bengal inaccessible to the Claims Inspectors etc. and this affected the out-turn of work.

Shri S. V. L. Narasimham: May I know whether any steps have been taken against the lawyers who were responsible for the delay in payments which resulted in the attachment of property?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): We do not have any information on that point, but it is not a satisfactory thing that we were not informed about it. We are going into that.

Shri Tek Chand: May I know the number of suits instituted and the number of suits compromised?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The number of cases that were decreed against the Railways were 1915 in 1953, and 3327 in 1954. Regarding the cases compromised, I would require notice.

LOSS OF FOODGRAINS IN GODOWNS

*2042. **Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of rice deteriorated in Central Government Godowns during the years 1953 and 1954:

(b) the causes for the deterioration; and

(c) the quantity and value of wheat and other food-grains which also deteriorated similarly during the above period?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (c). A statement is placed on Table of the Lok Sabha. (*See* Appendix IX, annexure No. 46.]

(b) Natural causes such as insects, moisture and rats.

चौधरी मुहम्मद शफी : इस नुक्सान के लिये जिम्मेदार कौन हैं और उस के खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई की गई ?

श्री एम० वी० कृष्णप्पा : नैचुरल काजेज ।

Shri V. Muniswamy: May I know whether the stuff which has become unfit for human consumption has been thrown away or used as fodder?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The major portion of this loss will be due to dryage and shrinkage and therefore there has not been much of unfit stuff. But whenever we get unfit stuff due to possibly moisture, rats, etc., we dispose of it by public auction and it will be used for cattle fodder and not for human consumption.

Shri Bansal: May I know the percentage of loss by dryage?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: In our godowns it has come to .28 per cent, that is, less than .3 per cent. But the expert committee, headed by Shri V. T. Krishnamachari, as Chairman in 1952 suggested that an allowance should be made for .3 per cent due to shrinkage and dryage, whereas the total losses in 1954 have only come to .28 per cent, that is, a very negligible amount

Shri Bansal: May I know whether this very small percentage of dryage bears any proportion to the losses sustained? My point is that this dryage must bear some proportion to the total loss.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I said it is a major factor. Most of our losses are due to dryage and shrinkage.

IMPORT OF SUGAR

*2044. **Dr. J. N. Parekh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for inviting tenders for the sale of imported sugar for a minimum of six hundred bags instead of one hundred bags:

(b) whether it is a fact that small traders have been eliminated by this process; and

(c) whether any memorandum from trade and particularly from Saurashtra traders has been received in this connection and if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The main reason for raising the minimum limit for sale of imported sugar to 600 bags was to reduce the administrative burden. The position has since changed and there has been considerable fall in offtake. The minimum limit for sale of sugar has, therefore, again been lowered to 200 bags since 4th April, 1955.

(b) Does not arise now.

(c) Yes. The minimum limit for sale of sugar has since been lowered to 200 bags.

Dr. J. N. Parekh: May I know if the sugar supplied is on godown delivery or F.O.R. destination delivery basis?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: In the beginning, we had the F.O.R. destination basis, but that did not work satisfactorily. I think it is now on godown basis.

Dr. J. N. Parekh: May I know the reasons for the change?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Obviously, the reasons were that the first system did not work very satisfactorily.

TRAINING IN TELEPHONE INDUSTRY

*2045. **Shri N. Rachiah:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians sent abroad for training in Telephone industries so far;

(b) the expenditure incurred on them; and

(c) the names of the countries to which they were deputed for the training?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) 5.

(b) Rs. 24,618/-/-.

(c) United Kingdom.

Shri N. Rachiah: May I know the names of the States from which these candidates are sent abroad?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: These are not sent from the States. They either belong to the Bangalore Factory or the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

Shri N. Rachiah: May I know the period for which these trainees were trained?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: They are for varying periods. The period varies from 6 months to 15 months.

NEW RAILWAY LINE

*2047. **Shri Niranjan Jena:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from the Government of Orissa for the construction of a railway line from Kendrapara Road to Bhadrak in the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Niranjan Jena: May I know whether any representation has been received by the Railway Ministry from the people of Orissa in this matter? If so, what action has been taken on it?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: None has been received from the Government of Orissa.

SUPPLY OF RICE TO ORISSA

*2048. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a con-

signment of fifty thousand tons of rice is being sent to Orissa for supply to the eight drought-affected districts; and

(b) whether the requirements of Orissa will be fully met by this supply?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) That is the present estimate

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether a request for this supply of rice was made when the controls were on or when the controls were lifted?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: This was made last month, and last month we had no controls, as the hon. Member knows. We agreed to give 40,000 tons of rice and 10,000 tons of paddy, and we are running a special train which carries 1,000 tons every day from Calcutta.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether it is a fact that 13,000 tons of paddy were exported out of Orissa when the controls were lifted?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: That we cannot say. When we remove controls, the foodgrains move from State to State and we cannot have an account as to how much foodgrains move from one State to another. No doubt it will be easier for them to move when we remove controls.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether it is a fact that most of the stocks allotted to the deficit areas have deteriorated because they were unwilling to take them?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: No; the Orissa Government had one lakh tons of rice and even that they distributed. After distributing one lakh of tons of rice in the scarcity areas they asked for 50,000 tons and we have allotted that. We are prepared to give any amount that is required.

RAIL TRANSPORT

***2049. Shri Barman:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for want of Engines at Siliguri junction on the North Eastern Railway, goods wagons destined for Jaipaiguri and Haldibari branch line are detained there heavily;

(b) the number of engines put on this line; and

(c) the steps being taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No, not as a rule.

(b) A four-engine link is in operation for traffic on the Siliguri Junction-Haldibari Section and an additional engine for the Siliguri Junction-Siliguri Town portion.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Barman: Who is the officer directly responsible for planning goods transport in the different sections from the Siliguri junction and how this shortage of engines happened?

Shri Alagesan: In connection with the movement of boulders for the Jalpaiguri flood protection scheme, there was a certain amount of congestion but that was relieved by arranging special wagons for the removal of the boulders and now the position is more or less normal.

EPIDEMIC IN RAILWAY COLONY, KHARAGPUR

***2050. Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) wherther Government are aware that a serious epidemic has broken out at Kharagpur; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to protect the health of people living in the Kharagpur Railway Colony?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Government understand that 68 cases of small pox occurred between 1st January and 22nd March, 1955 in Kharagpur railway colony which has a population of about 63,000. Out of these 68 cases, 16 proved fatal. Statistics for the area outside the Railway colony are not available.

(b) All possible protective measures have been taken in the matter.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether the epidemic first started in the railway quarters Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and also the places inhabited by the railway porters and the residents of the area asked for additional medical help from the railway authorities?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Sir, the hon. Member seems to know all the details about the thing. I am afraid I am not aware in which quarters the epidemic broke out first. But, I might add that the situation in the area outside the railway colony which falls within the jurisdiction of the West Bengal Government is so much worse than it is in the railway colony. Anyhow, we are taking all possible measures to put an end to this epidemic.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: One part of my question has not been answered whether the residents of the railway colony asked for additional help and whether it was made available to them.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The people did not have to ask for any aid. It was voluntarily given to them and it is still being given. In fact, it is being forced on them now.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether there is any State Government hospital nearby; if so, whether any sort of help came from that hospital?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I am not aware of the position outside the railway colony. That question may, perhaps, be addressed to the hon. Minister for Health.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether Government is aware of the Press report that there have been as many as 500 deaths in the outlying areas?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Although we very much regret it the Railway Ministry, as such, is not concerned with what happened outside the railway colony.

Surcharge on Freight

***2051. Shri Kasliwal**: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the United Kingdom and the Continental Conferences at Bombay and Calcutta have notified that it is proposed to impose a surcharge on freight from the United Kingdom and the Continent to Bombay and Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Government have received communications from certain shipping conferences expressing concern about deterioration in the rate of loading and unloading of ships at the Ports of Bombay and Calcutta and intimating that they propose to impose a surcharge on freights if a satisfactory improvement in shipping turn-round does not take place before the end of May, 1955.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know what is the percentage of surcharge which is proposed to be imposed by these Conferences?

Shri Alagesan: They have not given us any indication of the surcharge that they propose to levy. But, I may take this opportunity to appeal to both the shipping interests and also labour not to force the issue because a high-level committee is going into the question of examining the Dock Labour Board schemes and they have been asked to suggest modifications as to

ensure both fair wages and also adequate output. I would expect the shipping interests to await the outcome of this.

Shri Bansal: May I know if the Government of India have satisfied themselves that there is substance in the complaint of Shipping Conference Lines?

Shri Alagesan: That is why the whole question is being examined by a committee which has been appointed. They are going into this question and I would not like anybody to force a decision on the issue.

Raw Sugar

*2052. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the quantity of imported raw sugar refined so far during 1954-55 in the country?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): 51,377 tons upto 5th March, 1955.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know if in allowing the import of raw sugar for refining industry the Government have ever examined the desirability and feasibilty of manufacturing white sugar out of gur and thus relieve the glut in the market?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir; we have examined this and we have come to the conclusion that unless an amount of gur is available at Rs. 8/5/5 it would not pay to convert it into sugar.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The Government had almost decided about the establishment of two sugar refineries in the country. Now, we hear the Government have dropped this proposal. May I know whether it has been dropped for good or whether Government will consider the establishment of refineries in the future? What is the policy?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It has not been dropped for good as yet.

Water Supply and Drainage Scheme, Bombay

*2053. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to reply given to starred question No. 654 on the 10th March, 1955 and state:

(a) the amount advanced to Bombay State out of Rupees 125 lakhs allotted to that State for water supply and sanitation schemes to be undertaken by small Municipalities and Local Boards; and

(b) whether there are any conditions attached to the grant of the loan?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Rs. 31·25 lakhs.

(b) None except the usual conditions of repayment of such loans.

Shri Dabhi: May I know when the remaining amount will be allotted

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: They will be paid in instalments during 1955-56.

Shri Dabhi: May I know the names of the municipalities and local boards which have undertaken the schemes

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: We have not got the break-up. It is for the State Governments to distribute the amount according to their wish

Shri Dabhi: May I know whether the Government are not supplied with this information by the State Governments?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: We have not got the scheme that has been sent. It is for the State Governments to spend the money for the schemes of the different municipalities.

Railway Station at Orwara

*2056. **Shri Ram Shankar Lal:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 460 on the 14th September, 1954 and state whether any decision has since been taken in regard to the opening of a new station at

Orwara between Basti and Munderwa on the North Eastern Railway?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): It has since been decided to open a flag station at Orwara.

WATER DRAINAGE AT TRIPURA

*2059. **Shri Biren Dutt:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1671 on the 8th April, 1954 and state the steps since taken to construct a drainage outlet for surplus water from the Dalaichara, in Kamalpur, Tripura?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): The work has not been taken up so far for want of an Agricultural Engineer.

Shri Biren Dutt: Is the Government going to appoint an expert Engineer in Tripura?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The appointment is under consideration.

Shri Nambiar: How much time it is likely to take?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: As soon as a suitable person is found, he will be appointed.

ROLLING STOCK

*2060. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House, showing:

(a) the number of locomotives, boilers, coaches, wagons and cranes imported into India during the year 1954-55; and

(b) the number of the same supplied locally by Indian factories during the same period?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix IX, annexure No. 47].

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know the prices of the locally manufactured boilers, locomotives, and wagons compared with the imported ones?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The prices compare very favourably. Regarding the exact figures, I shall require notice.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether the orders which were placed in the foreign countries were according to the schedule?

Mr. Speaker: Perhaps he means that the supply under the orders was not according to the schedule under the contracts. Is that the allegation?

Sardar Iqbal Singh: Yes. Some orders were placed with foreign countries for locomotives, coaches, etc. I am asking whether the orders placed with the countries were not according to the schedule of delivery.

Mr. Speaker: That is the same thing which I explained. It is not that the orders were not placed according to the schedule by the Government but that the supply was not according to the schedule agreed to.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Some countries failed to supply the items we had indented for according to the specified time, but we are making every endeavour to see that whatever arrears they have accumulated, they make up for that.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know the names of the countries where the supply was not according to the schedule, and whether orders were placed with the same countries again?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): I should like to have notice for giving the names of those that have defaulted, but even those that have defaulted are making up for the delay and delivering these things. There is no reason to get unduly harsh with these countries.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether subsequent orders also were

placed with those countries which had defaulted.

Shri Alagesan: The subsequent orders might have been placed with those countries but with different firms. I do not have the information.

Shri Joachim Alva: In ordering cranes, does the Railway Board see that the proper type of cranes are ordered, for the simple reason that on the 20th February last the Frontier Mail coming to Delhi was delayed by fourteen hours as a crane of fifty tons was supposed to lift a locomotive of one hundred tons?

Shri Alagesan: The hon. Member has brought it personally to my notice and I am going into it.

PRODUCTION OF MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

*2061. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is proposed to be taken up during the Second Five Year Plan to increase the production of milk and milk products, like ghee, cheese etc. in the country; and

(b) if so, whether Government will place on the Table of the House an outline of that scheme?

The Minitser of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) The outline of the scheme is still under consideration and has not yet been finalised.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the Planning Commission or, as a matter of fact, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture has tried to assess whether there has been any increase in the production of milk and milk products during the implementation of the First Five Year Plan?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am afraid the question related to the Second Five Year Plan. I have not got readily available with me the information asked for.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: This I asked because it was said that the estimate is under preparation.

May I know on what basis that estimate is under preparation, and whether the Planning Commission knows that there is dearth of milk and milk products in the country or whether they are available in plenty?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We are all of the opinion that there is dearth of milk and milk products in the country and that it does require development. Consistently with that view we have prepared a scheme which is not yet finalised but which is likely to cost about Rs. 24 crores.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Is there any proposal before the Government or the Planning Commission that ghee and cheese production should be treated as a cottage industry and these products should also be subsidised on that basis?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There are in the scheme both small-scale as well as large-scale production of milk, as well as provision for plants for milk drying and so on. I am sure there will be sufficient assistance coming forth to assist the smaller traders and milk producers.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Has any assistance been given to the small producers of ghee and cheese since the First Five Year Plan came into existence?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not think so, subject to correction, unless the State Governments have done something.

Shri Punnoose: May I know the quantity of milk products now imported and the proportion it bears to the quantity that is hoped to be produced here?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I must ask for notice of that.

Godowns

*2062. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the capacity of godowns constructed for the storage

of foodgrains during 1954-55 and their total cost?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): Construction of storage accommodation with a capacity of about 40,000 tons was nearly completed during the year 1954-55. The exact expenditure incurred during the year is not known as yet. The estimated cost is Rs. 29 lakhs.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: What is the total quantity of accommodation constructed and completed by the Government which is available now?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We have now stocks to the extent of nearly 16 lakh tons of foodgrains (rice), and the Central Government owns only accommodation for 2 lakh tons. For the remaining 14 lakh tons we have rented accommodation from Port Corporations and such other bodies.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: How are the Government going to put the newly purchased wheat and other grains in their godowns now?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: As we go on importing or purchasing wheat, our people go on eating rice. So, as the places go on being vacated we try to store these there. If over and above that we require accommodation, we will get it from private agencies and Port Trusts, etc.

WELFARE AND SECURITY DEPARTMENTS

*2063. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons attached at present to the Welfare and Security Departments on the Northern Railway separately; and

(b) the main functions of these staff?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 70 persons are employed by the Welfare Branch and 5083 by the Railway Security Organisation.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 48.]

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether such welfare and security organisations are set up in other Railways also, Central and other Railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): Yes, on all Railways.

Mr. Speaker: Do these figures relate to all Railways?

Shri Alagesan: No, Sir, he asked for Northern Railway only.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I want to know whether such organisations are functioning in other Railways also.

Shri Alagesan: I said yes.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: In making these appointments may I know whether any preference is given to persons who had previously served in the Intelligence Department?

Shri Alagesan: It is true that we are recruiting men from the State Intelligence Department and Police Department for the security organisation.

RAILWAY SIDINGS

*2064. **Dr. J. N. Parekh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Administration at Morvi (Saurashtra) has threatened to dismantle the existing Railway sidings of some of the Industrial concerns in spite of the previous agreements;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any representation has been received by Government from Trade and Industry of Saurashtra in this connection; and

(d) if so, the reactions of Government to the same?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

GRANTS FOR ROADS

*2065. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of grant allotted to the Bombay State for the construction of roads out of the amount set apart for the First Five Year Plan period;

(b) how much of this amount has already been sanctioned; and

(c) whether there are any conditions attached to the grant?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The hon. Member is presumably referring to the *ad hoc* provision of Rs. 10 crores for the construction of State roads of inter-State or economic importance during the current Plan period and of a similar amount during the first two years of the Second Five Year Plan. An offer of Rs. 187:05 lakhs has been made to Bombay State out of this provision of Rs. 20 crores.

(b) Estimates aggregating to Rs. 127:88 lakhs have been sanctioned so far. Against these estimates, expenditure up to Rs. 91:71 lakhs will be met from the gant of Rs. 187:05 lakhs and the balance from State Funds.

(c) Yes.

Shri Dabhi: May I know in which area the roads have been constructed or are being constructed with the help given by the Centre?

Shri Alagesan: In the Bombay State there are fifteen schemes. They cover almost the whole area. I have the list and I can pass it on to my hon. friend.

TRAINING OF WORKERS

*2067. **Shri Ram Shankar Lal:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that classes for training workers in new techniques of improved methods of productivity have been recently started at Nagpur;

(b) whether there is any proposal to establish such other centres also in the country; and

(c) if so, the expenditure proposed to be incurred thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No, Sir. But one of the I.L.O. Experts has conducted at Nagpur a training course under the Scheme for Training within Industry.

(b) Courses under the Scheme are already being conducted at Bombay and Delhi.

(c) A sum of Rupees 46,800/- has been provided in the budget for 1955-56 for meeting expenses connected with the Scheme for Training within Industry.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

AIR AGREEMENT BETWEEN INDIA AND CHINA

*2011. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 774 on the 15th December, 1954 and state whether any progress has since been made in the direction of concluding a bilateral air agreement between India and China?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): The Chinese Government have been addressed on the subject and a reply from them is awaited.

धान के उत्पादन की जापानी प्रणाली

*२०१२. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रखने

की कृपा करेंगे जिस में निम्नलिखित बातें दिखाई गई हों :

(क) आसाम से काश्मीर तक फैले हुए हिमालय के विस्तृत प्रदेश के किन किन इलाकों में अब तक धान के उत्पादन की आपानी प्रणाली का प्रयोग किया जा चुका है ; और

(ख) वहां उसके अब तक क्या परिणाम निकले ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री एम० वी० कृष्णप्पा): (क) तथा (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत किया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबन्ध संख्या ४६]

CO-OPERATIVE TRAINING

*2018. **Shri Morarka**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a Central Committee for Co-operative Training for organising the training of co-operative services; and

(b) if so, when Government propose to start this scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) A Central Committee for Co-operative Training has been set up by the Reserve Bank of India. On this are represented the Government of India, the Reserve Bank, some State Governments and some co-operative institutions. Schemes of training for all ranks of co-operative personnel employed or to be employed in co-operative Departments and institutions are put up for approval of the Committee.

(b) Part of the scheme is already in operation.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGES (PUNJAB CIRCLE)

*2020. **Sardar Hukam Singh**: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new telephone exchanges set up during the year 1954-55 in the Punjab-PEPSU circle, and

(b) the cost incurred thereon?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) One Sirsa (Punjab).

(b) Rs. 47,750.

CLAIMS FOR COMPENSATION

*2021. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount paid by way of compensation to the dependents of those who lost their lives in the train accident on the 13th June, 1953 near Mulukacheru on the Pakala-Dharmavaram Section of the Southern Railway; and

(b) whether any cases are still pending?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Rs. 1,23,033/6/-

(b) No.

भारतीय जहाज

*२०२४. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह** : क्या **परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने टन के जहाजों का लक्ष्य निश्चित किया गया है , और

(ख) इस टनेज के निश्चित करने के संबंध में क्या किसी कम्पनी या संस्था ने सरकार के पास कोई सुझाव भेजा है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन): (क) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत भारतीय जहाजों के लिये टनेज का लक्ष्य निश्चित करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) हां, इस प्रश्न के जांच के लिये जहाज के मालिकों की सलाहकार समिति द्वारा बनाई

गई अध्ययन वर्ग (Study Group) की विवरणिका (Report) सरकार को प्राप्त हो गई हैं । इस समिति ने यह सुझाव दिया हैं कि द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक दस लाख जी-आस्टी से थोड़ा अधिक टनेज का लक्ष्य उपलब्ध किया जाय ।

PASSENGER AMENITIES

*2027. **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the names of the sections to which the scheme of travelling watermen is likely to be extended in the current year?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alegesan): Lucknow, Jn-Bareilly and Gorakhpur-Sonepur Sections of the North-Eastern Railway.

MONEY LENDING SYSTEM IN TRIPURA

*2029. { **Shr Biren Dutt:** / **Shri Dasaratha Deb:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 554 on the 22nd December, 1953 and state:

(a) whether any action has since been taken to extend Part 'A' State Legislation on money lending to Tripura; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). The question is still being pursued but a decision has not yet been reached.

बीकानेर-भटिंडा रेल-संपर्क

*२०३१. **श्री पी० एस० बालूचाम :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बीकानेर-भटिंडा मीटर गेज लाइन को ब्राडगेज लाइन में परिवर्तित करने पर विचार किया जा रहा हैं , और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसे कब कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के संसदीय सचिव (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

HOUSING POLICY

*2032. **Shri Mohanlal Saksena:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Delhi Improvement Trust, has submitted any report of observation regarding housing policy and programme in Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom and West Germany after his return from these countries;

(b) if so, when it was submitted and the action taken thereon; and

(c) whether a copy of the report will be made available in the Library of the House?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Yes.

(b) The Report was received in July 1954 and no action was necessary on it as the suggestions made therein were already being considered in connection with the implementation of the recommendations of the Delhi Improvement Trust Enquiry Committee.

(c) Yes.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

*2036. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any instructions to Departmental Heads about the employment of seasonal Railway staff (such as in fairs and melas); and

(b) whether any continuity is maintained in such appointments specially where it is an annual feature?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

EXTRA PROFITS TO SUGAR-CANE GROWERS

***2038. Shri T. Subrahmanyam:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the formula adopted for giving a share in the extra profits of the sugar factories to the cane-growers has been implemented in Mysore and Madras States;

(b) the names of the factories which have not so far implemented the formula; and

(c) the extra price per ton that the sugarcane growers would get at Hospet, in Mysore State, from the factory?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix IX, annexure No. 50.]

DUMKA OUTAGENCY

***2043. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to re-open the outagency at Dumka on the Eastern Railway; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF EQUATION COMMITTEE

***2054. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendation of the Equation Committee regarding fixation of salaries and grades in respect of the Nizam State Railway staff made in 1951 has been accepted and implemented; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

रेलवे इंजिन-डिब्बे आदि

*२०५५. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १९५५ में मालगाड़ी के डिब्बे, इंजिन तथा यात्री गाड़ी के डिब्बे देने के लिये विदेशी फर्मों को कोई ठेके दिये गये हैं , और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) आवश्यक सूचना विवरण सभा पटल (Table of the Sabha) पर रखा जाता है [देखिये परिशिष्ट ९, अनुबन्ध संख्या ५१].

CONCESSIONS IN RAILWAY FARES

***2057. Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board have allowed travel concessions to persons participating in voluntary work under the National Extension Service; and

(b) if so, the number of persons who have availed of this concession so far, since it was introduced?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 483 persons availed of this concession upto 15th March, 1955.

CATERING ON RAILWAYS

***2058. Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the District Board or the Municipal Board was consulted

before fixing the rates of different commodities sold at the Sonepur Station; and

(b) what marginal variation between the rates of vendors and the market rates of commodities are usually premissible?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Civil authority was consulted.

(b) Only small variations are permitted.

विमानों का बाध्य हो कर उतरना

*२०६६. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९५४ से १५ फरवरी, १९५५ तक कितने विमानों को इंजिन की खराबी के कारण जमीन पर उतरना पड़ा ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : १-१-५४ से १५-२-५५ तक १२ भारतीय पंजीयत वायुयानों को बाध्य होकर नीचे उतरना पड़ा , जिनमें ४ वायुयान अनुसूचित उड़ानों से सम्बन्धित थे ।

Cotton

*2068. **Shri Biren Dutt:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special steps have been taken for the production of improved varieties of cotton in Tripura;

(b) if so, the nature of the work done in this direction; and

(c) whether this has resulted in producing better varieties of cotton?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) Experiments on the Cultivation of two varieties of cotton, namely American Parvani from Hyderabad and B.I.F. from West Bengal, have been carried out at the Government Agricultural Farm in Tripura.

(c) The results so far obtained do not warrant introduction of these varieties in the State.

New Railway Lines

*2069. **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) when the survey for the railway lines between Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi and Sitamarhi-Sombarsia was first made;

(b) the result of the survey and the overall estimated cost in the construction of the above railway lines according to the survey then made;

(c) whether it is a fact that a resurvey for the line between Sitamarhi and Sombarsia has been undertaken; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). No survey for providing a direct rail link between Muzaffarpur and Sitamarhi has so far been carried out. A survey for the Sitamarhi-Sombarsia line was, however, carried out in 1945-46 and the project was then estimated to cost Rs. 25 lakhs approximately.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Singareni Collieries

*2070. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sum of Rupees five lakhs sanctioned for the construction of quarters for workers of the Singareni Collieries by the Government of Hyderabad from the Labour Welfare Fund, before the integration of this fund with the Central Government on the 1st July, 1951, has since been sanctioned;

(b) if so, whether any conditions have been imposed; and

(c) whether they have been accepted by the management of the Singareni Collieries?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix IX, annexure No. 52].

(c) The conditions imposed are believed to be acceptable to the management but a formal agreement has yet to be executed.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS UNDER THE FIVE YEAR PLAN

***2071. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the amount allocated for the development of National Highways in the First Five Year Plan that has been utilized so far;

(b) whether there is any likelihood of a shortfall in the utilization of the entire allocated amount during the Plan period;

(c) if so, by how much; and

(d) the reasons for that shortfall?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 66%.

(b) Yes.

(c) About 5%.

(d) Mainly due to the time taken by the preliminary investigations connected with the construction of bridges and acquisition of land for construction of new lengths and widening of existing roads.

NATIONAL FILARIA CONTROL SCHEME

620. Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have so far agreed to participate in the National Filaria Control Scheme;

(b) the reasons why the other States, if any, are not participating in this scheme; and

(c) the conditions and the circumstances under which control and survey units are allotted?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) 1. Andhra
2. Madhya Pradesh.
3. Vindhya Pradesh.
4. Madras.
5. Saurashtra.
6. Hyderabad.
7. Orissa.
8. Uttar Pradesh.
9. Bombay.
10. West Bengal.
11. Bihar.
12. Travancore-Cochin

(b) Filariasis is not known to be prevalent on large scale in the other States in India, excepting Assam which did not agree to participate in the Scheme as the Government of that State considered that the incidence of the disease there is negligible.

(c) The participating States have been allotted control and survey units depending upon the size of the problem existing in each State. The following equipment and material for each control and survey unit will be given free to the participating States:—

For each Control Unit

Diethylcarbamazine tablets	3.9 million
Station wagon	1
Jeep with trailer	1
Microscope	1
Petrol driven sprayers	2
Compression sprayers	12
Dieldrin	5.2 tons
Stirrup pumps	25
B. H. C.	7½ tons

For each Survey Unit.

Jeep with trailer	1
Microscope	1

The participating States will bear the cost of the operation of the Scheme and appoint the following staff for each control and survey unit:—

For each Control Unit

1 Filaria Officer.
1 Research Officer.
1 Assistant Entomologist.
2 Filaria Inspectors.
1 Stenographer.
1 Upper Division Clerk.

4 Insect Collectors

2 Driver-*cum*-mechanics.

1 Chowkidar.

For each Survey Unit.

1 Filaria Officer.

1 Laboratory Assistant.

2 Insect Collectors.

2 Laboratory Attendants.

1 Driver-*cum*-mechanic.

1 Chowkidar.

CONTRIBUTORY HEALTH SERVICE SCHEME

621. **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the additional emoluments, if any, given to doctors working under the Contributory Health Service Scheme, as compared to other medical officers who are allowed private practice?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): The medical officers working under the Contributory Health Service Scheme are given non-practising allowance at the rate of 50% of their pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 400/- per month in lieu of the loss of income from private practice. In addition, conveyance allowance is also granted to them at the following rates:—

Senior Staff Surgeons & Staff Surgeons .. Rs. 150/- p.m.
(*if a motor car is maintained*)

unior Staff Surgeons .. Rs. 150/- p. m.
(*If a motor car is maintained*)

Rs. 60/- p.m. (if a motor cycle is maintained)

Arsistant Surgeons, Grade I .. Rs. 100/- p.m.
(*If a motor car is maintained*)

Rs. 40/- p.m. (if a motor cycle is maintained)

OIL-SEEDS

622. **Shri M. L. Agrawal:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of different kinds of oil-seeds produced, State-wise, during the years 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55 respectively;

(b) the quantity of oil and oil cakes manufactured by (i) Mills and (ii) Indigenous Processes during the above period State-wise:

(c) whether the country is self-sufficient in oil and oil cake requirements; and

(d) the quantity, if any, of these products, exported during the above period?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix IX, annexure No. 53].

(b) A statement giving the available information for the country as a whole is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix IX, annexure No. 53]. Statewise information regarding manufacture of oil and oil cakes by (i) Mills and (ii) Indigenous Processes (village ghanies) separately is not available.

(c) India is surplus in its internal supplies of vegetable oils with the exception of coconut oil. There is deficiency in the indigenous supplies of coconut oil and this is met by imports. In the case of oilcakes, there is a shortage from a long term point of view, though substantial increase in oilcakes production in a single year unaccompanied by a corresponding increase in effective demand may cause a glut in the market and may necessitate limited exports as a price support measure.

(d) A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix IX, annexure No. 53].

होम्योपैथी की प्रैक्टिस करने वालों का रजिस्ट्रेशन

६२३. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) भारत में होम्योपैथी की प्रैक्टिस करने वाले कितने व्यक्तियों का रजिस्ट्रेशन हो चुका है, और

(ख) अनुमानतः कितने लोग बिना रजिस्ट्री कराये होम्योपैथिक प्रैक्टिस करते हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (राजकुमारी अमृत कौर) : (क) तथा (ख). इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

हाथी

६२४. **श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ट्रैक्टरों द्वारा किये जा सकने वाले कृषि-कार्य हाथियों की सहायता से किये जा सकते हैं ,

(ख) क्या इस प्रकार का कोई प्रयोग किसी राज्य में सफलतापूर्वक किया गया है , और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसे कार्य ट्रैक्टरों के मुकाबिले में हाथियों के उपयोग द्वारा सस्ते में और सफलतापूर्वक किये जा सकते हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री एम० वी० कृष्णप्पा): (क) से (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश में सीमित स्तर पर प्रयोग किये गये और उनके आधार पर यह देखा गया कि जहां पेड़ तथा अन्य उपयुक्त चारा प्रचुर राशि में विद्यमान हैं वहां हाथी भी कृषि कार्य के लिये अच्छे उपयोगी हैं । आसाम में, कुछ जातियां, जिन्हें मीरी कहते हैं, राज्य के उत्तर लखीमपुर इलाके में हाथियों का हलकार्य में उपयोग करती हैं किन्तु राज्य सरकार की राय है कि हाथी अधिक समय तक सूर्य के ताप में काम नहीं कर सकते हैं और इसलिये ट्रैक्टरों की अपेक्षा उन से किया हुआ काम कम होगा । सन् १९४० में उड़ीसा राज्य के एक सरकारी फार्म में मोटे हलों को हाथियों द्वारा खींचने का प्रयोग किया गया किन्तु वह असफल हुआ । अन्य किसी प्रान्त में प्रयोग नहीं किये गये ।

उत्तर प्रान्त की सरकार ने जतलाया है कि नयी भूमि अथवा कांस से भरी हुई भूमि को तोड़ने के लिये हाथी अनुपयोगी हैं किन्तु वे हल्का काम कर सकते हैं ।

चूंकि जो प्रयोग किये गये वे अत्यन्त सीमित स्तर पर थे अतः यह कहना असम्भव है कि जो कृषिकार्य ट्रैक्टरों द्वारा किया जा सकता है वह हाथियों की सहायता से भी किया जा सकता है ।

सहकारिता में प्रशिक्षण

६२५. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री २ दिसम्बर, १९५४ को दिये गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६२९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिसमें निम्नलिखित बातें दिखाई गई हों :

(क) सहकारिता प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये राज्यवार अभी तक कितने प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र स्थापित किये गये हैं , और

(ख) उनमें अभी तक कितने व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री एम० वी० कृष्णप्पा): (क) ऊंची श्रेणी के सहकारिता कर्मचारीगण का प्रशिक्षण पूना के अखिल भारतीय सहकारिता महाविद्यालय में हो रहा है । मध्यम श्रेणी के सहकारिता कर्मचारीगण को सहकारिता प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये पांच प्रादेशिक केन्द्र स्थापित करने का विचार किया गया है जिन में से पश्चिम, दक्षिण तथा पूर्व में स्थित राज्यों के लिये क्रमशः पूना, मद्रास तथा पूसा में तीन केन्द्र स्थापित किये गये हैं । प्रत्येक राज्य में निम्न श्रेणीस्थ कर्मचारी गण के प्रशिक्षण के प्रबन्ध के बारे में भी ध्यान दिया जा रहा है ।

(ख) जानकारी संगृहीत की जा रही है और ज्यों ही वह उपलब्ध होगी, सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

CANCER

626. **Shri D. C. Sharma**: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the names of the Centres in the country where research work on cancer is being carried on?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): Research on cancer is being carried on at the following centres:—

1. Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay.
2. Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh.
3. S. N. Medical College, Agra.
4. Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital, Calcutta.
5. Madras General Hospital.
6. Patna Medical College Hospital.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

627. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of matriculates, under-graduates and graduates who were registered in the Employment Exchanges from the 1st October, 1954 to the end of January, 1955; and

(b) the number of vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges during the above period, category-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Separate statistics in regard to matriculates and graduates are collected quarterly and not monthly. Figures for January, 1955 are, therefore, not available. Information for the quarter 1st October to 31st December, 1954 is as under:—

Matriculates:	68,766
Under-graduates:	10,828
Graduates:	10,998
Total	90,592

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix IX, annexure No. 54].

D.D.T.

628. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the expenditure incurred on the supply of D.D.T. to the various States during 1954, State-wise?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): The estimated cost of D.D.T. already supplied to the various States during 1954-55 is shown below:—

Andhra.	Rs.	3,46,675
Assam.	Rs.	1,96,247
Bihar.	Rs.	22,14,329
Bombay.	Rs.	33,75,397
Madhya Pradesh.	Rs.	19,35,006
Madras. ...	Rs.	4,89,918
Orissa.	Rs.	8,16,110
Punjab.	Rs.	11,32,035
Uttar Pradesh. ...	Rs.	6,44,747
Hyderabad. ...	Rs.	9,81,473
West Bengal. ...	Rs.	29,65,348
Madhya Bharat.	Rs.	6,46,566
Mysore. ...	Rs.	8,86,413
PEPSU. ...	Rs.	3,23,359
Saurashtra.	Rs.	4,84,901
Travancore-Cochin. ...	Rs.	1,93,901
Ajmer. ...	Rs.	1,65,279
Bhopal. ...	Rs.	1,61,763
Bilaspur.	Rs.	40,417
Coorg.	Rs.	57,594
Delhi.	Rs.	3,23,381
Himachal Pradesh. ...	Rs.	80,707
Kutch.	Rs.	80,707
Manipur. ...	Rs.	1,61,792
Tripura ...	Rs.	80,616
Vindhya Pradesh. ...	Rs.	4,85,099
Rajasthan. ...	Rs.	3,23,131
Jammu and Kashmir.	Rs.	1,61,641
Total ...	Rs.	1,97,54,552

COAL MINES IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

629. Shri P. C. Bose: Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Coal Mines working in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) the average quantity of coal raised per annum from these mines; and

(c) the daily average number of workers employed in these mines?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Two.

(b) About 500 tons.

(c) About 25.

CRIMES ON RAILWAYS

630. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item published in the 'Searchlight', Patna on the 26th January, 1955, wherein it was alleged that a clash had occurred between the Government Railway Police and the public near Thakurganj Railway Station on the North Eastern Railway when the constables were said to be helping a gang of railway bandits;

(b) if so, whether there is any truth in that report; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) be in the affirmative, whether any action has been taken in regard to that incident?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

रेलवे पोर्टर (भारवाहक)

६३५. डा० राम सुभग सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के अमीरगांव स्टेशन के पोर्टरों (भारवाहकों) के पास कोई वर्दी नहीं है ,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनके पास मजूरी की निर्धारित दर दिखाने वाले और यह बताने वाले, कि वे पोर्टर हैं, बिल्ले तक नहीं हैं , और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन): (क) तथा (ख). जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

CENTRAL HEALTH BUREAU

632. Shri Ram Shankar Lal: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to a supplementary to starred question No. 2361 on the 10th May, 1954 and state whether the Central Health Education Bureau has since been set up?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): The Central Health Education Bureau is expected to start functioning by the end of 1955.

MARSHAL TITO'S VISIT

633. Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons against whom disciplinary action was taken on matters connected with the working of the Special train which carried Marshal Tito during his recent visit to India; and

(b) the rank of the persons and the nature of action taken?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

FOREIGN SHIPPING

634. Shri Ibrahim: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some foreign ships were found overloaded in Madras/Bombay and Cochin during the year 1954;

(b) if so, the names of the countries to which they belonged; and

(c) the action taken against these ships?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) During 1954, only two foreign ships.

the S. S. "Maria Stathatos" and the S. S. "Kyma" were found overloaded at the port of Madras and none at Bombay or Cochin.

(b) Both these ships were of Greek Nationality.

(c) The Master of the S. S. "Maria Stathatos" was prosecuted under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, and fined Rs. 3,250 by the Madras High Court. The question of taking any penal action in the case of the S. S. "Kyma" did not arise because the fact that she was overloaded came to notice after she had actually commenced loading operations in Madras. When the fact of her being overloaded was brought to the Master's notice he took steps to lighten her to her proper marking.

Train Service

635. **Shri Brohmo-Chowdhury:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend (i) the 305 Up and the 306 Down North Bengal Express trains to and from Amingaon instead of from Alipur-Duar to Maniharighat, (ii) the parcel passenger train from Maniharighat to Amingaon instead of up to Siliguri Junction and (iii) Dhubri-Serbhog train up to Amingaon, for the convenience of the travelling public; and

(b) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). It is proposed to extend Nos. 305 Up and 306 Down North Bengal Express trains to and from Amingaon sometime about the middle of this year, after the railway rehabilitation work, which is being carried out with expedition, is completed. There are no proposals at present for the extention to and from Amingaon of Nos. 517 Up and 518 Down Katihar-Siliguri Parcel Passenger trains and Nos. 625 Up and 626 Down Dhubri-Sorbhog trains.

T. B. Sanatorium in Tripura

636. **Shri Biren Dutt:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rudra Sagar Palace Nir Mahal of the Maharaja of Tripura has been offered to Government for the opening of a T.B. Sanatorium; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to utilise this building?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) No such proposal has been received by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Stations

637. **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the stations on the North Eastern Railway situated in the Samastipur and Sonepore districts, of which census of the incoming and outgoing passengers and income has been taken during 1954;

(b) the figures of the census; and

(c) the purpose of the census and the action taken by Government consequent upon the result of the census?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No census was taken at any of the stations.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

रेलवे वर्कशाप

६३८. **श्री पी० एल० बारूपाल :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आजकल भारतीय रेलों पर ऐसे कितने वर्कशाप हैं, जहां (१) लोहे और लकड़ी के डिब्बे निर्मित होते हैं, और (२) इंजिनों की पूरी फिटिंग की जाती है ; और

(ख) छोटी लाइनों पर ऐसे वर्कशाप कितने और कहां कहां पर हैं और उनका औसत वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन): (क) तथा (ख). विवरण साथ नत्थी है [परिशिष्ट ९, अनुबन्ध संख्या ५५] । रेलवे कारखानों में इस्पात के डिब्बे नहीं बनाये जाते ।

WOODEN SLEEPERS

639. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wooden sleepers purchased directly from State Government Forests during 1954 and the total price paid for it; and

(b) the quantity of such sleepers purchased through trade during the same period and the total price paid for it?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 8,80,574 wooden sleepers were purchased directly from the State Forests at a cost of Rs. 94,91,008.

(b) 16,81,049 wooden sleepers were purchased through trade at the price of Rs. 2,24,60,692.

CLASS III RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

640. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recruitment in a temporary capacity to class III posts by Heads of Departments has been stopped; and

(b) the number of temporary class III employees working in the various zones of the Railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes except in respect of certain categories like school teachers, workshop categories and mela establishments for which direct recruitment is permissible under special sanctions.

(b) A statement giving the information is attached. [*See* Appendix IX, annexure No. 56].

SUGAR FACTORIES IN MADHYA PRADESH

641. Shri B. N. Misra: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to open a few Sugar factories in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number of factories which will be opened and the names of the places where they will be opened:

(c) when they will start functioning; and

(d) if the answer to part (a) of the question is in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) The conditions of cane supply in Madhya Pradesh are not favourable for establishing a sugar factory. Nor has any application been received for the setting up of a factory in that State.

STENOGRAPHERS

642. Pandit M. B. Bhargava: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the seniority of Stenographers on the Western Railway has been fixed on "All Line Basis" as against on "Regional" or "Divisional" basis as on all the other Railways; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this difference?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No, Sir. Only the seniority of Stenographers in the grades 200-300 and

260-350 who form about 15% of Stenographers on the Western Railway has been fixed on "All Line Basis." This is also the practice on some other Railways.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

रेलवे कर्मचारी

६४२. डा० सत्यवादी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे बोर्ड के कार्यालय में अभी सेवायुक्त असिस्टेंटों और अन्य कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या क्या है ,

(ख) उन में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लोग कितने हैं , और

(ग) चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों में मेहतरों और अन्य हरिजनों की अलग अलग कुल संख्या कितनी है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन): (क) से (ग). विवरण साथ नत्थी है [रेलवे परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबन्ध संख्या ४७].

Medical Aid

644. **Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the arrangements made at present for medical aid at the Delhi Railway Station;

(b) whether the First Aid Post Bogie has been removed from there; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The Medical arrangements for the Railway staff working at Delhi Railway Station exist in the nearby Railway Hospital. In cases of emergencies however, when the staff are confined to bed, their authorised medical attendents attend to them at their residence and medicines are supplied by the Railway Dispensary free of cost. Passengers if in need of medical aid are given such aid on the spot by the Railway Doctor and if further treatment is needed they are directed to the civil hospital.

(b) and (c). A first Aid Post Bogie was kept at the railway Station Delhi from 6.9.47 for rendering first aid specially to refugees from Pakistan. As soon as the movement of refugee traffic was over the First Aid Post Bogie was withdrawn from 1-5-1948.

नाम की तख्तियां

६४५. **श्री आर० एन० सिंह :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बड़ौदा हाउस, नई दिल्ली, और माल रोड, दिल्ली, पर स्थित रेलवे कार्यालयों के पदाधिकारियों के नामों की हिन्दी में लिखी तख्तियां अभी तक उनके कमरों के बाहर नहीं लगाई गई हैं ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण ,

(ग) सरकार हिन्दी में नाम लिखवाने की कब तक आशा करती है , और

(घ) इसके लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन): (क) बड़ौदा हाउस के उस हिस्से में जहां जनरल मैनेजर, सीनियर डिप्टी जनरल मैनेजर, सेक्रेटरी और दूसरे अफसर बैठते हैं हिन्दी में नाम-पट्ट (Name Plates) लगाये गये हैं । बड़ौदा हाउस के बाकी हिस्से में और माल-रोड पर कुछ कमरों में जहां अफसर बैठते हैं, हिन्दी नाम-पट्ट अभी नहीं लगे हैं ।

(ख) से (घ). दूसरे अफसरों के नाम-पट्ट क्रमशः हिन्दी में लगाये जा रहे हैं । अनुमान है कि यह काम मई १९५५ के अन्त तक पूरा हो जायगा ।

रेलवे मुख्य सुरक्षा पदाधिकारी

६४६. **श्री आर० एन० सिंह** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर रेलवे के रेलवे मुख्य सुरक्षा पदाधिकारी को अपने वर्तमान पद पर किस तारीख को नियुक्त किया गया था ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन): २० जुलाई १९५४ ।

Staff Cars

647. Col. Zaidi: Will the minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various Ministries of the Government of India have been supplied with staff cars for official work;

(b) if so, the number of such cars Ministry-wise, during the years 1952, 1953 and 1954; and

(c) the total expenditure on the purchase and maintenance of staff cars during the years 1951-52, 1952-53 and 1953-54, inclusive of the salaries or allowances paid to drivers and cleaners?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement giving the required information is attached [*See* Appendix IX, annexure No. 58].

(c) 1951-52	Rs. 4,85,300
1952-53	Rs. 6,09,600
1953-54	Rs. 6,94,100.

चीनी का मूल्य

६४८. **ठाकुर चुगल किशोर सिंह** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चीनी के मूल्य की जांच करने और चीनी के विक्रय-मूल्य के अनुपात से गन्ने का उचित मूल्य निश्चित करने के लिए कोई समिति नियुक्त की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समिति के कौन कौन सदस्य हैं , और

(ग) क्या इस समिति में गन्ना-उत्पादकों के प्रतिनिधियों को भी सम्मिलित किया गया है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री एम० वी० कृष्णप्पा) : (क) से (ग). विशेषज्ञ समिति का निर्माण एक प्रस्ताव द्वारा किया गया है जिस की प्रतिलिपि सभा के पटल पर प्रस्तुत की गई है [**रेलवे परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबन्ध संख्या ५६**].

पटना में स्टीमर घाट

६४९. **ठाकुर चुगल किशोर सिंह** : क्या **परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पटना में स्थायी स्टीमर घाट का निर्माण करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन): भारत सरकार के पास पटना में स्थायी स्टीमर घाट निर्माण करने के लिए कोई योजना नहीं है । इस विषय में बिहार राज्य सरकार को, जो मूल रूप में ऐसी योजना के लिए उत्तरदायी है, उससे पूछा गया है कि यदि उनके पास कोई ऐसी योजना हो तो वे हमें सूचित करें ।

Railway Employees

650. Dr. Satyawadi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of the staff under each category employed at present in the (i) Perambur Coach Factory, (ii) Chittranjan Locomotive Works and (iii) the Jagadhri Workshop.

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste employees among them; and

(c) the total number of persons recruited in each category in 1954-55 in the above concerns and the number of Scheduled Caste employees among them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). A statement giving information as far as available is attached [*See* Appendix IX, annexure No. 60].

(c) Information is being collected and will be supplied in due course.

GAZETTED OFFICERS OF DELHI TELEPHONE DISTRICT

651. Shri Tushar Chatterjea: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of Gazetted Officers working in the Delhi Telephone District for more than four years?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Eight.

उर्वरक का संभरण

६५२. श्री रामशंकर लाल : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अमरीका तथा भारत सरकार के बीच उर्वरक का संभरण करने के बारे में अभी हाल में कोई करार हुआ है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उस करार की एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखने का विचार करती है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री एम० वी० कृष्णप्पा): (क) जी, हां । उर्वरक के संभरण के बारे में दोनों सरकारों के बीच दो करार हुए हैं ।

(ख) पूर्व के न्याई इन दोनों करारों की प्रतिलिपियां, सदस्यों की जानकारी के लिये सदन के पुस्तकालय में यथावसर प्रस्तुत की जायेंगी ।

MOTIHARI POST OFFICE

653. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in the Motihari Post Office old two anna nickel coins are not accepted; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) No, only counterfeit coins have been refused.

(b) Does not arise.

DEPUTY GENERAL MANAGERS (AMENITIES)

654. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the main duties of the Deputy General Managers (Amenities) appointed on the various Railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The main duties of the Deputy General Managers (Amenities) are:—

(i) Co-ordination between the various departments dealing with passenger amenities, with a view to ensure preparation of appropriate plans for the provision of adequate amenities to the passengers at all stations and in trains;

(ii) to ensure early execution of such amenity works, when sanctioned;

(iii) undertake frequent inspections of stations, travelling in train service compartments, with a view to assess personally the requirements of passengers and also to ensure that the various amenities provided are kept in good state and freely utilised;

(iv) to ensure that appropriate action is taken to reduce over-crowding in trains and to eliminate begging and unauthorised hawking in trains and in railway premises; and

(v) to ensure prompt disposal of public complaints.

रेलवे कर्मचारियों का वेतन

६५५. श्री एम० एन० सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में तृतीय श्रेणी के क्लर्कों को स्वीकृत की गई दो वेतन वृद्धियां अभी तक रेलवे के वैसे ही कर्मचारियों को नहीं दी गई हैं,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ।

(ग) क्या सरकार का अपर डिवीजन क्लर्क के वर्ग को बनाने का निर्णय रेलवे में कार्यान्वित किया गया हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब से ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन): (क) तथा (ख). प्रश्न में जिन सालाना तरक्कियों (increments) का जिक्र किया गया हैं उनकी मंजूरी उस समय दी गयी थी जब सेक्रेटेरियट क्लेरिकल कैडर (Secretariat Clerical Cadre) का पुनर्गठन हुआ था । यह योजना केन्द्रीय सचिवालय में लागू हैं रेलवे मंत्रालय इसमें शामिल नहीं हैं । रेलवे मंत्रालय के लिए भी एक ऐसी ही योजना तैयार की जा रही हैं जिसको लागू करते समय क्लर्कों को दो सालाना तरक्की (increments) देने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायगा ।

(ग) तथा (घ). रेलवे मंत्रालय में अपर डिवीजन क्लर्कों का एक कैडर बनाने का प्रश्न भी पुनर्गठन योजना के अन्दर हैं । योजना लागू करते समय इस पर विचार किया जायगा ।

09.12.2014

LOK SABHA

Thursday, 7th April, 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

12 NOON

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

SALES TAX ON INTER-STATE TRADE

Mr. Speaker : I have received notice of an adjournment motion.

The subject is:

"The situation created in all States of India as a direct result of the continued levy of sales tax on inter-State trade, as a consequence of which the ordinary trade channels between States are threatening to break down. This was reflected in yesterday's demonstion and hartal of the merchants in Delhi and throughout India, which is likely to continue."

May I know how this comes within the principles on which adjournment motions could be tabled, and which I have so often stated in this House?

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Cannanore): I know that sales tax is a State subject, but I would like to make this submission. The Federation of Delhi Trade Association has said in the memorandum that was submitted that there was an agreement between the Central Government and the State Governments. But notices have been sent to them contrary to the agreement; notices have been sent to them saying that within sixteen days from the date of the issue of the notices just as in the case of land revenue these taxes will also be collected. The Central Government, it is said, have made some arrangements with the State Governments in this respect, and there was some agreement between the Central Government and the State Governments. It is as a result of the failure of or non-implementation of this agreement that this thing has occurred.

Secondly, not only in Delhi, but in other parts of the country also, there was hartal and other things. So, it is the responsibility of the Central Government, if there has been such an arrangement; and if it has broken down, we would like whether there has been really such an agreement, and what the position of the Central Government is in this matter.

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): Shall I explain the position?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri M. C. Shah: The position is this. As the House is well aware, sales tax is an item under the State List. It is item No. 54.

With regard to inter-State transactions, there is article 286. There was some doubt with regard to the interpretation of the explanation to article 286(1), and the matter went to the Supreme Court. And the Supreme Court has decided that a State can tax non-resident dealers with regard to the delivery of the goods made in that State. Taking advantage of the Supreme Court's judgment, the States wanted to tax non-resident dealers with regard to the goods delivered in

[Shri M. C. Shah]

those States. There was a great deal of harassment as a result of this. Those non-resident dealers had to get themselves registered in those States. They had to take their account-books there to show to the sales tax officers, and there were so many other harassments like that.

These things were brought to our notice. We called a conference of the representatives of all those States, and we just came to an interim arrangement whereby certain harassments were eliminated.

In this case, when the matter was brought to our notice, we immediately enquired whether there was any breach of the interim arrangement. So far as the facts ascertained are concerned, the position is that an officer of the U.P. Government is posted here, who asked those non-resident dealers to file returns with him; they did not; he issued notices to those non-resident dealers and when the non-resident dealers did not co-operate with the officer, the officer had to report it to the superior officers to pass orders.

As a matter of fact, the Central Government cannot give any directives. It was because of this interim arrangement that the States agreed to it, before a permanent solution can be arrived at. The matter was referred to the Taxation Enquiry Commission also and the Taxation Enquiry Commission have made certain recommendations. If hon. Members go through those recommendations in Vol. III of the Report of the Taxation Enquiry Commission, they will find that certain measures have been asked to be taken. That requires amendment of the Constitution also, besides requiring Central legislation.

That matter is under the consideration of the Central Government. We had already informed them that as the matters stand, and as the judgment of the Supreme Court stands, it is a right that is claimed by the States to tax non-resident dealers for the goods delivered in their States. We are just looking into that matter, and we propose to bring in legislation before Parliament, after considering the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission.

So, the facts stated are not correct in the first place. And secondly, there was no breach. We have already enquired, and there is no breach of the interim arrangement. They were not bound to come to this arrangement, but they were good enough to agree to this interim arrangement, in order just to remove the hardships caused to the traders.

So far as the non-resident dealers' hartal in Delhi is concerned, the information elicited so far is as I have stated just a little while ago. We shall enquire further, and if there is anything, we shall request the State Governments to see that no harassment is caused to the traders.

That is the position.

Mr. Speaker: I am now concerned only with the admissibility of the motion, and not about the merits of it. It is clear that the subject of sales tax is a matter for the States. It also appears that the situation has been continuing for a long time. Nothing suddenly has arisen to justify an adjournment motion.

I have already fully explained that it is a wrong thing to try to introduce a new subject in the daily order of the business, unless there is something very emergent and of all-India importance that has arisen. I do not find any such urgency in a matter of this type where questions of law, and even an amendment of the Constitution are concerned.

Further, hon. Members will have an opportunity of discussing this subject if they like, when the Demands of the Finance Ministry come before the House. So there are ample opportunities of doing that. If they want anything further, they can table questions, get further information and proceed in the matter.

I do not think I could give my consent to this adjournment motion.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): The hartal may continue. That is the difficulty.

Mr. Speaker: May be; let us not try to help to continue it by raising questions here again.

Shri Nambiar: It is there....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): One question please.

Mr. Speaker: Not now. The Deputy Finance Minister has not given information for any other purpose than the purpose of enabling me to decide the admissibility of the motion. The motion is not there for discussion.

Shri K. K. Basu: I am not challenging that.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever it may be, the purpose of what was said was to give the Chair some facts and information to enable it to judge about the admissibility; and the subject is not open now for further discussion.

Shri Amjad Ali (Goalpara-Garo Hills): Can the agreements take the place of law not made?

Mr. Speaker: I do not propose to answer all these questions on merits.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

RATIFICATION OF ILO CONVENTION ON FORCED LABOUR

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the statement regarding ratification of ILO convention (No. 29) concerning Forced Labour. [*See* Appendix IX, annexure No. 61.]

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS FOR 1955-56

DEMANDS *re.* MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs. Out of the 8 hours allotted for the Demands of this Ministry, about 4 hours were availed of yesterday, and 4 hours now remain.

I think the hon. Minister will reply, and he will require some time: he may wish to have about an hour or so.

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Yes about an hour.

Mr. Speaker: That means that three hours will be available to the other hon. Members.

Shri Datar: In the course of the debate yesterday on the Home Ministry's Demands, a number of points were raised by hon. Members. In particular, I am happy that some Members of this House appreciated the efforts that were being made by the State Governments as also by the Centre, so far as the various subjects under discussion were concerned; especially, so far as the law and order situation was concerned, it was very good on the part of some Members to have appreciated the efforts made by the State Governments in this regard.

There were a number of other points also which were raised, and in respect of some of them, I should like to enlighten the House so far as the real position is concerned. These points deal very briefly with Tripura, the Andamans, Delhi and Kutch, and they have also some bearing on the question of the Scheduled Classes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Services. These, therefore, are the various points, and I should like to place the correct picture before this House, so that the House will know what Government have been doing so far as all these questions are concerned.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Datar]

With your permission, I would deal briefly with Tripura first. When the Part C States Act was passed, in view of a number of circumstances, the geographical position of the State, the backward nature of the State, the existence of a very large number of tribal people, and a number of other circumstances it was considered advisable so far as the administration of this State was concerned, that it ought to be directly under the Government of India, so that they can spend more for the purpose of developing this backward area. Now, the question is often raised why we are not immediately introducing popular government in this tiny little State, the population of which is half a million. That question cannot be considered singly, but will be considered in the context of the Report that we are receiving very shortly, in the course of the next three or four months, from the States Reorganisation Commission. The whole question will be considered. Their recommendations will be placed before the House, and then Government will take appropriate action.

So far as the present regime is concerned, it will also be kindly noted that it is not an autocratic rule in the popularly accepted sense of the term. It is a rule by Parliament because whatever is being done by the Government is entirely under the direction of Parliament. Therefore, I am pointing out to this House certain circumstances from which the House will gather that Government have been trying their best to improve the conditions there and to develop it to the extent that is possible.

I would make a very brief reference to the expenditure during the last three years. For the year 1953-54, Government spent Rs. 95·49 lakhs. For the next year, 1954-55, this amount was increased to Rs. 127·31 lakhs and for the current year, the budgeted amount is Rs. 146·93 lakhs. So you will find that so far as these material years are concerned, the annual expenditure has increased by about Rs. 50 lakhs, and this is addition to what the Government propose to do so far as the Scheduled Tribes are concerned. There is a considerable Scheduled Tribes population as also a Scheduled Castes population. Mostly, they have come from East Pakistan. A sum of Rs. 17 lakhs has been set apart for the purpose of improving the conditions of the Scheduled Castes as also the Scheduled Tribes. Then very great efforts are being made for the purpose of rehabilitating the refugees, most of whom are from the Scheduled Castes, and it will be found that as a matter of fact about 1,93,000 people have been rehabilitated in this tiny State of Tripura. Out of them, 99 lakhs and odd have been rehabilitated in Government colonies and land loans have been given, facilities for education have been given, and in respect of medical facilities, it will be found that the amount has increased by at least five times.

Shri Thimmaiah (Kolar-Reserved-Sch. Castes): 99 lakhs have been rehabilitated or 99,000?

Shri Datar: 99,000. In 1953-54, Rs. 21·54 lakhs were spent for education, and for the current year Rs. 32·33 lakhs are being spent.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

So far as public health is concerned, it will be found that in 1953-54, we spent only Rs. 1,75,000; for the current year, we are going to spend Rs. 6,02,000. These figures, I am hoping, will be found very useful. So far as rehabilitation centres are concerned, there are as many as 40 centres which have been opened in various parts.

Then a point was made that unemployment was rising. So far as the question of unemployment is concerned, it is a general question and has only a very short specific point so far as the State is concerned. You will find that in view of the development projects that Government have undertaken, the number of persons employed or the service personnel in this tiny State has increased from 6,895 in 1954 to 7,987.

These persons are actually under employment in respect of the different departments so far as development projects are concerned.

Then you will also note that for the purpose of providing good buildings for offices, especially for schools and hospitals, the Government have a proposal before them which is being implemented, according to which Rs. 1 crore are going to be spent for the purpose of construction of various buildings. Then we are also taking care to see that crime is not increasing at all. Very vague statements were made that crime was increasing, but that statement is not correct at all. In fact, so far the border area is concerned, there were only two dacoities and no more. Even the offenders in respect of these are brought under control and I would assure the House that the law and order situation there is far more satisfactory, and not unsatisfactory at all, as an hon. Member yesterday wanted us to believe.

So far as the judiciary is concerned, it is true that there is a common Judicial Commissioner for both the States of Manipur and Tripura. Both these States together cannot form one district according to the ordinary extent of a district. The population is about five lakhs here and about six lakhs and odd in Manipur and therefore, a Senior District Judge has been appointed as the Judicial Commissioner. I would assure the House that the cases there are not in arrears at all. Therefore, so far as the administration is concerned, there is nothing to which exception can be taken.

So far as land reforms are concerned, that question also has been taken up. A land reform Bill would soon be placed before this House for the purpose of improving the position so far as landless labourers are concerned and so far as the actual tillers of the soil are concerned.

Then, so far as the panchyats are concerned, Government propose to introduce in this State the West Bengal Panchayat Act the moment that is passed into law by the West Bengal legislature.

Lastly, so far as the question of the pay-scales of government servants are concerned, we are following the policy that the pay-scales which obtain in the adjoining Part 'A' States, namely, Assam and West Bengal, should be applied to all these people.

Shri Biren Dutt (Tripura West): May I ask a question? Is it not a fact that a sub-judge appointed from Tripura gets only Rs. 150 while a sub-judge appointed to the same post from West Bengal gets Rs. 700?

Shri Datar: I did not follow what the hon. Member said.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): He will never follow.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): A sub-judge appointed from Tripura gets only Rs. 150 while a sub-judge appointed to the same post from West Bengal gets Rs. 700.

Shri Datar: I have already stated that we are going to follow the pay-scales that are in force in the Part 'A' States of Assam and West Bengal. These scales are being introduced, and wherever it is found that there are any disparities, they are being removed, as early as possible.

Then I would pass on to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Yesterday, my hon. friend, Shri S. C. Samanta, gave us a very picturesque account of this State. It is true that the hon. Member had gone there, and I am satisfied that all his remarks are actuated by a sense of earnestness. So far as the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are concerned, we should forget the past history. It is no longer *kala pani* at all. Even in the British regime, as late as 1942, these islands ceased to be penal islands or settlements. For about two or three years, between 1942-1944, these islands which are numerous—together they are about 240 islands—were under the occupation of Japan. Then, when they were surrendered to us in 1945, the Government immediately took steps to see that these islands were inhabited by people under a scheme for a proper settlement. Now, so far as the question of rehabilitation of these people is concerned, Government have given considerable loans, because during the

[Shri Datar]

Japanese occupation, a number of residents who were there had to suffer untold agonies. Now, certain amounts in terms of lakhs of rupees have been given to these people. In addition it was found that though there were about 240 islands and the total area was about 3,215 sq. miles, still hardly one-tenth of these is populated. The remaining nine-tenths are under primeval jungles and therefore, Government decided to have a five year scheme under which people from the main land specially refugees from Eastern Pakistan would be invited here and settled on these lands. On a number of occasions, I have given figures and Government have decided to settle on these lands about 4,000 families in the course of five years beginning from, say, 1953 More than a crore of rupees has been specially made available for the purpose of removing the forests and giving about ten acres of land to every family. About 400 families had already come here and they are mostly agriculturists. Some families have also been sent from the far south Travancore-Cochin State because it was found that their demand was that they also should have some share in the extent of colonisation. Therefore, a few families had also been sent from Travancore-Cochin. The principal idea is that it should be treated as a settlement colony mainly for the purpose of refugees from Eastern Pakistan. I would point out to this House that this scheme has been extremely successful. Government have been taking pains to have various schemes for the purpose of improving the communications not only with the various islands but also with the inland. For that purpose various amounts have been spent by the Government and I would assure the House that we should not treat all these islands—the Andaman and Nicobar islands—as *Kala Pani*. They are not *Kala Pani* at all. If I were to use a very ancient expression, I may say that it is the Government's intention to make it *Sweta Dweep*—a bright land. As you are aware it is the island where Lord Vishnu himself resides. I am quite confident that under the Republican Government, this will become popular. We shall have an air-strip and more communications *inter se*. We are also sure that Government would take steps to see that there should be marketable conditions so far as these islands are concerned. This is so far as the Andamans and Nicobar Islands are concerned.

An hon. friend made a statement about certain conditions in Delhi. The hon. Member, Shri Radha Raman, stated that the conditions in Delhi were not satisfactory in certain respects. He contended that though the strength of the police has been increased, the conditions are unsatisfactory. I may point out to this House that the then Home Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, found that the conditions of the police in Delhi were not satisfactory at all. He evolved a scheme which was implemented in three stages and the last stage is now under implementation and is almost nearing completion. We have a force of nearly 10,000 and odd. I would point out to this House again that most of these persons are recruited locally. So far as the higher officers are concerned, we have not got our own cadre at all; in view of the very small extent of Delhi State it has not been possible to maintain a separate cadre. And that is the reason why we have to borrow officers either from U.P. or from Punjab. But we are taking steps to see that the conditions are quite proper so far as these people are concerned and we are particularly anxious to see that the law and order situation remains quiet here.

Yesterday, the hon. friend to whom I just now referred said that the crime position was worsening. I have got figures before me relating to this. In the year 1950, we had a total incidence of crime in the neighbourhood of 11,146. It reached a very high figure in the year 1951; it was 11,250. It was 10,000 in 1952 and in 1953 it was 10,738. For the year 1954, it is only 9,908. Only in one respect—so far as cognizable crime is concerned—there has been a slight increase. So far as dacoities are concerned, there were seven in 1950 as against one in

the year 1954. So far as robberies are concerned the figure was 67 in 1950 as against 55 in 1954.

As I said, there has been some increase so far as murders are concerned. In the year 1950, we had 54 murders; the highest number was in 1950. But in the last year, the number of murders was 67. So far as these murders are concerned, they are to be considered as a class by themselves. They have not necessarily got a very vital bearing on the question of law and order. Murders are committed on account of a number of circumstances which cannot be controlled. Neither can the increase in the incidence of murders show that the law and order situation is not good. But, Government have been trying their best to see that all offences are checked to the extent possible. We are having very strict patrolling day and night and therefore, it would not be proper to say that the law and order situation is not satisfactory and that the incidence of crime is rising so far as Delhi is concerned.

It was contended that the number of Magistrates and Civil Judges was not quite sufficient and commensurate with the volume of work that they have to do. So far as civil work was concerned, the Delhi Government appointed six additional sub-judge only in October 1953 and the figures shows that there has not been a very great increase so far as the arrears are concerned. So far as the criminal side is concerned, there is a proposal before the Government that we should have five more stipendiary Magistrates. That question is now under consideration and if it is found that there is justification for it, then surely Government would consider this question as fairly as possible.

Lastly, a complaint was made by Shri **Radha Raman** that there were different authorities so far as the developement of Delhi was concerned. He pointed out that there were four different authorities and that there was no uniform administration. Consequent on having more authorities, the whole progress of the development scheme was held up. To a certain extent, what he says is true but Government are trying to develop a central authority which would take charge of all the development projects. In fact I would point out to the House that the master plan for the development of Delhi is now at the highest level and the question is of months. I am quite confident that Delhi will have a central and uniform administration not only so far as Delhi is concerned but with all its suburbs.

The House will also know that so far as the population of Delhi is concerned, in 1947 it was about 15 lakhs; in 1951 it rose to 17 lakhs and I am not sure if it is not in the neighbourhood of about 20 lakhs by now. At least forty *per cent* of the population is refugees and so the question of conditions in Delhi is a problem by itself. Government are trying to introduce uniform administration and to see that all the people here are properly housed and the conditions here are worthy of the capital that is located in this capital...

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): What is this master plan?

Shri Datar: It is meant for the purpose of bringing all the development schemes in Delhi and suburban areas under one plan and we may have a Delhi like, say, Bombay or Calcutta so that all the developmental projects would receive priority and would not be subject to any inordinate delay; nor would there be any inconsistencies as are likely to happen provided we have got different authorities.

The next question I would like to take up is that of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This is a problem with which the Home Ministry are very intimately connected, though the executive authority lies with the States. All the same, Government are fully aware of their obligations in this respect. We have just received the Backward Classes Commission's Report. That Report is under examination, and perhaps Government will have to take a number of steps for implementing at least some of its recommendations.

[Shri Datar]

So far as the economic condition of these people is concerned, it is a question which has very largely to be solved by the States, in conjunction with the questions about one other communities as well. But I would concede here that the housing conditions of the Harijans, or the Scheduled Castes, are far from satisfactory, though in a number of States like Hyderabad—even a small State like Coorg—they are making very good attempts of settling these people by giving them plots of land and giving them materials also. The same thing is being done so far as Scheduled Tribes are concerned and Government will be spending about Rs. 15 crores, 4 crores of which will be over Scheduled Castes, Criminal Tribes and others. This amount it will be found is only by way of a grant to the State Governments as also to certain all-India organisations. Ultimately the problem has to be solved by the State Governments themselves. I am quite satisfied that the State Governments are doing their best so far as the improvement of the very bad lot of these people is concerned.

Now the conditions of the Scheduled Tribes are, in some respects, more unsatisfactory. Some of them have no houses to live in.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. May I just remind the hon. Minister that we are going to have a debate again on the report of the Scheduled Castes, etc.? There are a very large number of speakers who are anxious to participate. I would, therefore, request him to be as brief as possible.

Shri Datar: The only other point that remains is that about the services.

So far as the representation of the Backward Classes in the services is concerned, we have to proceed rather slowly. The Scheduled Castes themselves took to education very late and therefore it is quite possible for Members to complain and it is also possible for us to appreciate the volume of complaint in this respect. But the progress is bound to be slow. Well, Government are trying their best to increase the number of these persons and as mentioned by one hon. Member yesterday we are having a special examination solely for the purpose of recruiting 100 persons: 72 from Scheduled Castes and 28 from the Scheduled Tribes. In case it is found that the number under one head is not sufficient then that number would be made up from the other. So, the House will appreciate that Government are trying their best and all that I can say is that I would counsel patience so far as this question is concerned.

I would now like to say a few words about the services in general. A question was raised as to the revision of pay scales. Now, so far as the Civil side is concerned, the Government of India minus the Railway Ministry are having seven lakhs of employees in various classes. So far as the Railways are concerned, we have about 9 lakhs. Together we have about 16 lakhs of employees and any slight revision in the pay scales at whatever stage it might be is likely to have repercussions over all these persons and therefore Government have to move a bit slowly and a bit gradually so far as the revision of pay scales is concerned.

There is also another aspect which I am sure the House will bear in mind. The pay scale which are now in vogue since 1947 in respect of the Government of India employees are far higher than the pay scales in the States and sometimes it does happen that in a city like Bombay, Madras or Bangalore the Government of India have their offices and the State Governments have their offices in the same or adjacent buildings and similar work carried on by the Government of India employees and by the State employees is remunerated in a different way to the prejudice of the various States. Therefore, we have already been in receipt of complaints from the State Governments that we should be very careful in laying down the pay scales, much less increase them So, this factor should also be taken into account.

A complaint was voiced that no officer would get any promotion or any elevation unless some sort of influence

was brought to bear upon the authorities. Now that is entirely a wrong conception to have so far as the present set-upis concerned. Government have been re-organising all the services and Government have been giving fullest importance to the claims of the various persons and therefore it is not necessary at all for any others to influence Government at any quarter or at any level. We have already reorganised the services: the Central Secretariat service has been reorganised; the clerical service has been reorganised; the stenographers' service has been reorganised and in view of the fact that a very large number of persons were temporary for years together Government have introduced a scheme under which what are known as quasi-permanency certificates are given, whereby they get at least some, if not all the benefits of proper confirmation. In all these cases Government try their best to see that proper merit is recognised. Sometimes complaints are made about the remarks made in the confidential records. Yesterday some hon. Member complained that in respect of the Schedued Caste employees their adverse remarks were made purposely and that prevented their going up, so far as promotion was concerned. That is not entirely a correct position at all. Now whenever a superior officer makes adverse remarks in the confidential records, has been evolved according to which the substance or the grounds of these adverse remarks have to be communicated to the person concerned. So that, if he has any explanation to make that explanation is recorded just below the adverse remarks. Therefore it will be seen that all attempts are being made to eliminate the possibility of any person not getting whatever is due to him according to his desires But all these schemes have to be implemented and naturally the process is perhaps slow. All the same I would point out to this House that Government have been making great efforts to see that the conditions are stabilised that Government servants get what they deserve. Therefore, I would point out to the House that it is not necessary for any person to try to bring any influence to bear upon the administration because the administration is a democratic administration and our government servants also are a responsibility on us and it is our duty to see that they get good conditions of service and it would be wrong to suppose that there is any discontent. Sometimes there might be discontent here and there; sometimes methods other than legitimate are likely to be resorted to for purposes which I need not mention here. I would only like to say that Government are always prepared not only to hear them through their unions and whenever any hardship or injustice is done, the man himself is given a hearing and it would be wrong to say that Government are carrying on their administration regardles of the interests of their employees. It is necessary that these employees have to be given good conditions of service because the whole administrative machinery depends upon them and in the ultimate analysis we must have a class of employees who will do their best as patriotic citizens for establishing the great welfare State that it is our ambition to establish in India.

Shrimati Jayashri (Bombay—Suburban): I congratulate the Government for preserving peace and tranquility in the country which are so essential for the progress that we want to achieve. While paying my tribute to our administration all over the country for the admirable zeal and efficiency with which it has adapted itself to the changed conditions, it must be stated that a fundamental change is necessary in public administration. We have to groom all cadres of our administration with the ideals, aspirations, methods and techniques of our Welfare State.

Jail and prison administration are the two arms of law and order. It is difficult to achieve progress if there is a lag between the ideology and philosophy and these two wings. During the past year there have been committees appointed for prison reforms. However, the last Police Commission, I believe, was set up some 50 years ago. It is, therefore, I feel, extremely

[Shri Jayashri]

necessary that a Police Commission should be appointed at the earliest opportunity to study, evaluate and report on the existing Police administration and make recommendations for its effective functioning in the light of our present objective of a Welfare State.

I would also like to recommend that an all-India panel body consistent with the present conception of prison reform and rehabilitation of criminals in accordance with the changing concept of crime and philosophy and methods of treatment be formulated and for this, I would request the Government of India to accept the recommendations made by the United Nations Regional Seminar on Crime and Treatment of offenders in Asia and the Far East, held in Rangoon in October, 1954, in regard to the direct and indirect measures for the control and prevention of juvenile delinquency in India.

While speaking on this child delinquency, I would like to say that the children Bill that is already passed by the Rajya Sabha is not at all progressive. Government have got still the old idea of treating juvenile offenders as criminals. The panel that was appointed by the Social Welfare Board, in their report, have mentioned some things which I would consider not in line with our idea of a Welfare State. Mrs. Marv Clubwala has said in her report that in one of the places she visited the children were chained. I am informed that still whipping punishment is given to children. I would request that children should not be treated as offenders. They are neglected, and I would say that it is the circumstances and the society that are to blame for making them juvenile delinquents. So, I would request that something should be done to look into this matter and suggest that reform should be made in the treatment of the juvenile delinquents.

As I said, the Bill is coming before the House and much is required to change the present draft, because the present draft is also not progressive. The Childrens Act in Bombay, Madras and Saurastra are much more progressive. I was informed that there was a model Act drafted by the Education Ministry, but the present Bill is not at all on the lines of that draft. Therefore, I would suggest that the present Bill should be in line with the progressive Acts which are in some of the States.

I would like to draw attention to another matter also. We are also trying to do away with immoral traffic in women. Here, Iwould like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the Report of the All-India Conference on Moral and Social Hygiene in which I find it stated that the Suppression of Immoral Acts which are social legislations do not work effectively because there is a lack of full co-operation between the Police and society. There is also not much enthusiasm on the part of the Police themselves, because of abundance of other work with which the Police are kept busy. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that at present though there is the Vigilance Branch, their work is very defective because they do not get adequate personnel and also sufficient number of people to help them. In Bombay where the populations has increased to three millions at present, the staff is only 65 constables. If we want to do away with this trafficking in women I would urge that more attention should be paid to recruiting the staff also. For this we require more women to be recruited I am sorry to say that in the Police Administration rules there is one rule which debars married women from being recruited. I would point out that for this work more married women are necessary who would be suitable for this kind of work, and if we are going to take effective measures in the country, more attention should be paid to these things.

The aim of the Welfare State should be to improve the condition of those who might have acted due to circumstances in an unsocial way. So, if we want to improve their condition and if we want to put through the Five Year Plans effectively,

it is necessary that jail reforms and prison reforms should be taken in hand, and I would request that in the next Five Year Plan more attention should be paid to these things.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani (New Delhi): Broadly speaking, the Home Ministry is concerned with three main subjects—public security, public services and the work of the former Ministry of States. I do not wish to say anything about public security because law and order is the direct responsibility of States and the Centre has a specialised kind of work to do in this field. I shall confine my remarks to the other two subjects.

I feel that the most important work of the Home Ministry is connected with public services. It has assumed a greater importance now because our Government is following an ambitious policy of development programme. For this programme, vast schemes are sanctioned, new departments are opened and we have this year sanctioned a very heavy deficit Budget, but the success of these schemes depends upon an honest and efficient administration. Unless we have an efficient administration, we will meet with failure. I am afraid there have been constant complaints about the administrative machinery, about the inefficiency, about dishonesty, about red-tapism, etc. I know that attempts have been made to rationalise the conditions prevailing in the services, but the results are not altogether satisfactory. An administration can become efficient only if the members of the services are satisfied, they get fair pay, proper conditions of work and they work in an atmosphere of justice and fairplay, and do not suffer from a continual feeling of grievance. But do these conditions obtained? No. I am very sorry to say that the answer is 'No'. Just now the Deputy Minister told us that there is no dissatisfaction and on the whole the people are satisfied. Because of lack of time I will not go into details and I shall only focus my attention on one section of the Government servants, who perhaps from numerically the largest block—the third grade clerks. What conditions of service are they working under? To my mind, the third grade clerks form the foundation on which the edifice of the administrative superstructure is built. If the foundation is weak, the entire administration is bound to be weak. What is the scale of pay that we give to the third grade clerks? I feel their scale of pay is a scandal. What is the pay that they get ? They get the glorious basic pay of Rs. 55. Nowadays we do not get domestic servants for Rs. 55. I shall give briefly the history of this pay scale and how they came to get this pay of Rs. 55. Formerly, before 1931, their basic pay was Rs. 90 when the cost of living was 500 per cent lower. This was reduced to Rs. 60 because of the economic depression in the early thirties. At that time pay was reduced in all the categories. Then came the World War and prices shot up. As there was a great amount of dissatisfaction in the services, the Government appointed a Pay Commission to study service conditions and suggest better and rational scales. I cannot at all understand how the Pay Commission made such a recommendation. While the basic pay of an Assistant, by the recommendations of this Commission, was raised from Rs. 100 to Rs. 140 and Rs. 160, the basic pay of a stenographer was raised from Rs. 125 to Rs. 160, that of peons from Rs. 14 to Rs. 30, the basic pay of the third grade clerks was raised from Rs. 60 to Rs. 55 and the rate of increment from Rs. 5 to 3 ! Our economists—even men like Professor Gadgil—have told us that for an educated Government servant, the basic salary should be at least Rs. 100. Compare it with any other country. If you compare it with the wages in the U.K., it is £5 a week and in the United States, it is 90 cents per hour, which means about Rs. 700 per month. Leaving that, what is the family budget? How can a middle-class man live within that small amount that we are giving? Even a small family living in a city like Delhi will require Rs. 200 to Rs. 250, but we are giving these people only Rs. 55. Then, compare it with the conditions of other services—private services—in India.

[Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani]

The Shastri Award for bank employees gave the following pay scales: Grade A Banks Rs. 85 to Rs. 280. Grade B Banks Rs. 75 to Rs. 245, Grade C Banks Rs. 66 to Rs. 227 and Grade D Banks Rs. 57 to Rs. 200, besides other benefits, bonus, etc. I am sorry to say that this does not unfold the socialistic pattern. If you want the socialistic pattern of society, it should be started nearer home, at least in the Secretariat services, and we do not want the existence of this kind of discrimination. On the one hand, we expect a middle-class educated person to get Rs. 55 and on the other hand there are people drawing Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 5,000 a month. In the Report on page 5 it is stated—it passes my comprehension—how the Government can make such a statement:

> "It was decided that while there was no justification for a revision of the scale as such, the two advance increments which were hitherto admissible to the Lower Division Clerks recruited through the U.P. S.C., should no longer be restricted to clerks who had been so recruited....."

Do you think that by giving two advance increments you have met all the demands of these clerks? We are degrading them and we are giving them a shameful amount as salary. If by giving two increments you say that you have redressed their grievances, it is adding insult to injury.

Just now, the Deputy Minister spoke about the Clerical Services Re-organisation Scheme. I do not wish to go into details, because I want to deal with another subject. Here again, all the Clerks are not satisfied with this Scheme and there is opposition to certain provisions of the Scheme because the third grade clerks feel that by this re-organisation, the opportunity of their rising to the grade of Assistant has been blocked. So whatever little chance they had of earning a higher scale of pay at the fag end of their service is blocked by this new scheme.

Le us now take the living conditions. Perhaps the hon. Home Minister does not know the acute housing shortage that we have in Delhi. I would request you one day to come along with me and visit some houses like those in the Chummeries in the Lodi Colony, which were intended for bachelors, and in which now families are staying. There is one bathroom shared by a number of families and they use the verandaha for cooking purposes. This is the condition in which they are living there. When they stay in private houses their condition is even worse. If you visit some of the localities in Delhi where they are staying in private houses, you will find conditions which are simply shameful as for instance, Paharganj, Motiakhan, Jhandewala, etc. Here our clerks are living in rooms 8 feet by 8 feet or 8 feet by 10 feet or 8 feet by 12 feet. I have seen some families living in verandahs covered by sacking. They cook on the road in front and the women go and fetch water from the public road taps.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj (Sholapur-Reserved-Sch. Castes): Like those in some Harijan colonies.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Then I come to an important point. We have built colonies in different places for different categories of servants and what have we named them? I hang my head in shame when I think of the names. For the third grade clerks we have built a colony and we call it Vinaynagar; for peons we have built a colony and we call it Sevanagar. But, for the high officers, the *shandars* and the *mandars* we have built colonies and call them Shannagar and Mannagar. This is the pattern of socialistic society that we are unfolding. If you want that there should be efficiency in the administration, you must also see that the employees or the Government servants live in proper conditions, that they have proper facilities so that they can have peace of mind to work. There are many points to which I would have liked to make a reference, but because I see the Chairman looking at the Clock shall not go into them now.

Perhaps you know that during the inter-session period, I went to Manipur to see things for myself there. As you all know, a lot of trouble has been going on there for a long time. I have come from Manipur after my recent visit very sad and very unhappy with the things that I saw. I do not wish to speak on this subject in a partisan spirit. I look at it as a citizen of India who is deeply concerned for the welfare of the country. Manipur is on the border of Burma; part of it is the tribal area. This is considered strategically a very important position as on the one side there is Pakistan and on the other Burma. It is, therefore, of utmost urgency to see that the situation there is improved and some peaceful solution is found. I have with me, thanks to the courtesy of our Home Minister, a copy of the speech that he delivered in the Rajya Sabha. When I read the speech, I see him in two moods. In one part of the speech, Pantji is an astute debator, who is keen to score off a point over the opponent. He is a very fine and experienced debator and I have no desire to cross swords with him. But there are some points which I can refute, but I do not want to go into them now. In the second part of the speech, we see in him the administrator of experience and wisdom. I would like Pantji to continue to be in that mood when he is dealing with Manipur affairs. Here he says:

> "My sympathies are entirely with the people of Manipur. I personally feel that we have not done our duty by the tribal people. While men from very distant countries have come to serve them, we have ourselves failed to do our part in a befitting way..... I want the democratic way of life to thrive in our country, so that every man enjoys the climate of fellowship, comradeship and friendship with every one else in the society, and feels joy..."

1 P.M.

I would like that in this spirit the situation in Manipur should be handled so that the tribal people may at last get peace.

There are various reports about the Manipur situation. I wish to take the House into confidence and tell them something about the immediate past history of Manipur. In Manipur, people were agitating for self-government for a long time during the time of the Maharaja. As a result of that, in 1947, the Manipur State Constitution Act was passed and the people got responsible government, Council of Ministers, elected Legislature by adult franchise and a joint electorate. The Assembly functioned till 1949 when the Constitution was abolished by the Gazette Notification of 26th October, purporting to be under sections 3 and 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction, Act, 1947. How did the merger come about? The merger came about by an agreement with the Maharaja and the Government of India. In this agreement, no mention was made of the Assembly or the Ministry. The Maharaja, under the Manipur State Constitution Act of 1947, was not competent to enter into such an agreement. Therefore, I am doubtful whether the legal position is valid. The abolition of the Ministry and the Assembly under sections 3 and 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act appears to be somewhat illegal because the notification of October 26, categorically stated in clause 5 that all laws in force in Manipur immediately before the commencement of the Constitution should continue. Besides, you know the Indian Constitution also provides that all laws in force immediately before the commencement of the Constitution should continue unless repugnant to the Constitution or expressly repealed. This Manipur State Constitution Act has not been repealed. Therefore, the Manipur State Constitution Act operates and the whole procedure is of doubtful legal validity. You can yourself understand, Sir, that Manipur people feel that they have a just grievance in this matter.

Then, with the abolition of the Legislature, the Commissioner's regime was established and a nominated Advisory Council came into existence with four congressmen and a so-called independent who is practically a

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congressman. This led to a lot of agitation and representations were made to Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Katju and public meetings were held and nothing came out. At last in June 1954 they said that they wanted to start *satyagraha* unless some concession was made. Then, in pursuance of that *Satyagraha* has been started from November. It is true the agitation was started by the PSP. But the demand for an elected legislature has the general support of the people. Even the Congress party has passed a resolution demanding an elected Legislature. The participants in the *satyagraha* are not only the supporters of PSP but large sections of people drawn from the plains and the hills. I went to Manipur and found out that people from all ranks of life have participated in the *satyagraha*. A large number of tribal people have participated in the *sayagraha*. There is a general consensus of feeling for the movement and there is general resentment against the denial of their democratic right to govern themselves. Up to this time more than 3000 tribals and other people have courted arrest. The small jail of Manipur cannot accommodate them all.

If the administration had been good, perhaps, the people of Manipur might have reconciled themselves to the abrogation of democratic form of government. I might state that it is a Centrally administered area and the people on that account expected good Government. They thought that they were under the administration of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. But their expectations were belied. As it is a distant place and tried and efficient officers are not prepared to go there. Only odd officers who cannot be fitted in elsewhere are sent to Manipur. There is lack of supervision from the Centre and as a result these officers function like *Nawabs*. Serious charges are made against these officers.. ..

Mr. Chairman: Her time is up.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Sir, it is not possible for me to finish soon. I shall try to be as brief as possible and I shall go as fast also.

Sir, very serious charges have been levelled against these officers. I was not in a position to enquire into them therefore I would urge upon the Home Minister to see how far the charges are correct.

They have another complaint. Ever since the Commissioner's regime was established in Manipur, the Manipuris are not getting a fair representation in the services. The officers who come there are from the Punjab, the Frontier and the U.P. Recently there has been a change and one officer has come from Madras. These officers who have come from the North, I am very sorry to say, have not tried even to understand the people. Manipur is far distant from Punjab and the Frontier, the Manipur culture, civilisation and language is quite different. It is a very fine old traditional culture. These officers who have come there have failed to understand them and have raised racial feelings thereby calling them eastern *janglis* etc. They have deeply wounded the feelings of the local people.

Further, the tribal people have got special grievances. They say that they used to have reservation in services which has been recently abolished. The forest reservations have been increased. These tribal people earn their livelihood from forest produce which they sell. As more government forest reservations are made, their means of livelihood has been encroached upon.

I was surprised to learn that the previous Commissioner Mr. Bhargava did not even once care to go and tour the tribal areas. How can there be good administration unless the officers concerned are acquainted with the people and their way of life. The tribal people have their own way of life. Unless the administrator goes and sees things for himself how is he going to administer? Then the administration is also corrupt. Petty officers has continuously fleeced the people by extorting small amounts from them. The

police harassment is on the increase. Now, in the tribal area many of the people have left their houses due to police harassment. They have gone far into the malaria infested interior places, in search of work. Their fields are neglected. All sorts of threats are being given to them. They are threatened that their red blankets will be taken away. The red blanket is a sign of respect among them. It is given to the village headmen and other village dignitories. Threats are given that their guns and licences will be taken away from them. Over and above that, they have been threatened that even war compensation will not be paid to them. For years they have been trying to get war compensation. After ten years, now when they are receiving compensation, they are thus being threatened. Is this the way to handle tribal people?

Then, let us take the Advisory Council. What is the function of the Advisory Council? Why did the Government appoint the Advisory Council? The object was that in place of the elected Legislature, this Advisory Council will be a liaison between the people and the Government. Well, I am sorry to say that this has not served the purpose. In the Advisory Council of five members there were parties. During the time of the last Commissioner two members were with him. I can give the names if you like but I do not choose to give their names. They were working on the side of the Commissioner. The others were opposed and a constant fight was going on between these two parties in the Council. Though the influence of the partisans of the Commissioner the policy of export of cattle from Manipur was followed. It has been detrimental to the interests of the local people. I had a meeting with one of the Advisers. In this report it is said that he was captured by the goondas of the PSP. I had a talk with him. He did not say a word about this; he did not mention it. You remember that when this matter was raised on another occasion here, Dr. Katju said that he was perhaps captured by school-girls. I do not know whether he was captured by these school-girls or the goondas of the P.S.P. I mention him particularly because he came to see me. He came and told me that the *satyagrahas* have been violent. I asked him how they have been violent. He replied that volunteers sat on the road and blocked it. I said that that did not constitute violence. He said the volunteers could persuade the people from either side of the road but should not have blocked it. This blocking was tentamount to violence. My reply was that even under Mahatma Gandhi when we practised *satyagraha* we did not make such fine distinction between violence and non-violence. I also told him, 'you are a leader of the people; why not go and appeal to the people, not to do such things, not to follow the P.S.P.' His answer was this. The answer he gave was very significant. He said, 'how could I face the people; they would have abused me and asked me to resign'. This is how an Adviser,—a liaison between the people and Government behaves! He was afraid to face the public. I told him during Hindu-Muslim riots our workers, even young girls had the courage to face the mob and tell them the right thing.

Then, I do not wish to go into the details of the various charges of violence, because I do not want further to embitter feelings. Rather my anxiety is some how to bring about a solution. In the report much has been said about the violence of the people. I would like to say something about the violence inflicted on the people. I may say I personally examined a few hundred women and men who were injured. I have got a list of 40 names, mostly women with their addresses, the injuries they have received small and big. I have myself seen a young girl of 16 who had a bullet wound on her wrist and a man lying in the hospital with bullet wounds. I was myself ashamed to see that Samarendra Singh, who is most respected in Manipur, who is a top ranking lawyer and was a Minister in the time of the Raja—he comes from an aristocratic family—his

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wife and daughters showed me injuries on their bodies.

I went to the bazar. You know in Manipur women run the bazar. I went there with no pre-arrangement. I went to purchase some things. But as I got down I was not able to make any purchase, because all the women left their stalls and surrounded me and told me how they were kicked and dragged by the police, kicked with boots and beaten with lathis. Dr. Katju said that only canes were used. I have these photographs with me. The "canes" were of this size. Here are the policemen standing, in these photographs, with bamboos. If they were "canes" well, they broke the backs of the women.

All I want to say is that the situation has been very badly mishandled. It is not the present Home Minister's fault; he was not in office at that time. I hope he will bring a different attitude to bear on the whole question. How have the tribal people been handled?

The tribal people are a brave people. They are courageous. They are not afraid of the consequences. Here is one young man, Shri Rishang Keishing. I wish you could have given him some time to speak. He has suffered much. He sustained a lot of injuries in the hands of the police. He was dragged along the *nali* and thrown on the barbed wire. He is loved by the tribal people and has considerable influence among them though we may consider him to be a small person. When he rose from the mud with injuries all the trible people rushed to him and shed bitter tears. The Government is making charges of violence against the people but I say if there has been non-violence in the tribal area it is due to nobody else but to this young man who keeps quiet and occupies a seat in the back bench here. He told me "I have given a pledge to India, I owe my allegiance to this country, and I believe in non-violence; I shall do my utmost". But because of the mishandling by the authorities and the police the situation is getting more and serious.

What do they say? I met several of the leaders. Even before the Commissioner they said, "What do we care? If we only get insult and unfairness at the hands of the authorities, formerly we thought that Pandit Nehru will give us a fair deal; if he also turns his back we have our own people across the border, we will go to them". I say the situation is fraught with danger. We cannot afford to allow this situation to continue. I wrote to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. I met him and Pandit Pant also. I urge upon them to see their way to find a solution and end the trouble. How do the Manipuris argue their case? They say, "Why deny self-government to us? Why mix the issue of our legitimate demands with that of the recommendation of the States Reorganisation Commission?" They say the other States enjoying elected legislatures may get merged as a result of the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission. But for that reason you do not abrogate their legislature! Suppose the States Reorganisation Commission were to submit a report at an early date you may not bring about any constitutional change till the next General Elections. And the same stalemate may continue. They have a right to self-government. What do they want?. They want that the Advisory Council should be abolished. They want that the present administration should be overhauled and honest officers placed. They want a gesture from the Central Government conceding the right of the people to govern themselves. Mere administrative improvement will not do. I now appeal to the new Home Minister. I know that he is a man of great experience and wisdom. I hope he will have the liberality of heart to look into the whole situation with understanding and sympathy. As far as the P.S.P. is concerned I shall say with the utmost sincerity that I can

command that we shall do our level best to co-operate with the Government if the Government takes any step to bring about a just and equitable settlement there and give peace to these much harassed people.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Tek Chand.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: Can I get a chance?

Mr. Chairman: It is very difficult to say.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: A few minutes.

Mr. Chairman: If the hon. Member is entitled, he may get a chance or may not get a chance. If every hon. Member behaves like this and asks "Will I get a chance?", five minutes will be taken in the question and the answer.

Shri Tek Chand (Ambala-Simla): Without endeavouring to minimise in any way the great work which is being carried on by other Ministries, I feel that the task that falls upon the shoulders of the Ministry of Home Affairs is a pivotal one. For anything that goes wrong or anything that goes right, the discredit or credit for the entire country depends upon the maladministration or proper administration by the Minister of Home Affairs. It is for this reason that I feel that its work, good, bad or indifferent, reflects upon the good work that is going on all around in this country.

Whereas the nation's bread basket is increasing in size and getting fuller it is also incumbent that so far as governance of law, governance of democratic institutions, criminal administration and judicial work is concerned, that should also be on a level very high and in consonance with the great traditions of this country and of democracy.

It is a large canvas that I see in front of me, the work of the Ministry of Home Affairs. But I propose to confine myself to two matters to the exclusion of the rest, howsoever important they may be. I feel that judicial reforms in our country are overdue. And I am using the expression "judicial reforms" in its larger sense so as to connote not only reforms *vis-a-vis* the judiciary but also law reforms, reforms in our statutes.

Regarding judicial reforms in its narrow sense, I feel that we are suffering from a multiplicity of High Courts in this country. I feel that there is every reason that there should be fewer High Courts of bigger calibre rather than smaller High Courts attached to all sorts of States, A, B or C. I am aware in my town there were two High Courts functioning, in Simla. There was the High Court manned by a single Judge, the Judicial Commissioner of Himachal Pradesh. There was also the High Court of the "A" State of Punjab in the same town. In respect of a murder taking place on this side of the road the accused person had the right of being tried by a competent Sessions Judge and then his death sentence, if imposed, had to be confirmed after a thorough scrutiny by two competent Judges; whereas on the other side of the road there is a Judicial Commisioner of the calibre of a District and Sessions Judge who is the final arbiter and it was for him to say whether the man should be launched into eternity or spared from the gallows. I also say that here is this great State of Uttar Pradesh with fifty districts, with still one High Court manned by a number of competent, learned, qualified, well-trained and experienced Judges. Here is, towards the west, Punjab with thirteen small districts, Himachal Pradesh which is an apology for a State with a population numbering half the population of the town of Delhi, PEPSU with a population of thirty-five lakhs within easy reach, within one or two hours motoring distance, and there are three High Courts. The Home Ministry should concentrate and see that better justice is being administered. People will be happier if we had fewer High Courts but of greater calibre.

The other matter with respect to judicial reforms is that the age-old promise given to the country is long overdue, namely that the judiciary must be separated from the executive. Some sort of lip homage has been paid to it

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also in the Punjab. But it is a lip homage, it is just a screen, and a smoke-screen at that. The so-called judicial magistrates are not free from the thumb or influence of the executive.

Then, we are having proliferation of departments, and overgrowth of laws and statutes. It was time that some effort may be made towards disentanglement of those webs and cross-webs of law. There are laws, statutes, notifications, bye-laws in quick succession, and a man is supposed to know law; but I am not aware of even the most learned judges who do know law, having regard to this multiplicity and quick succession of the amendments, and the correction slips, and the repeals and what not.

Some time ago, it was promised that we should have a Law Commission. The Law Commission is overdue. Our statute-book is stained by archaic laws, complicated laws, laws without reason; and some of them are savage laws. I wish to give an example of a savage law. In 1909, our statute-book was stained and besmirched by what is called the Whipping Act. Section 5 of the Whipping Act of 1909 should shock everybody. According to section 5 for every offence known to the Indian Penal Code—and the Penal Code has got almost 350 offences, separate offences, barring the definition sections and for all those—offences barring about a dozen offences of course, a punishment by way of flogging can be imposed upon a juvenile offender. Juvenile offender is described or defined as an offender below the age of sixteen. Therefore, whether it is a petty offence, whether it is a serious offence, so far as the juvenile delinquent in this country is concerned, he is liable to receive stripes. My hon. friend might well turn round and ask, well, in how many cases is this punishment imposed; perhaps in a very few it is imposed. But the point I wish to emphasise is that it is a stain and a stigma on the statute-book. Why should the statute-book of a civilised country have a provision like section 5 where for almost every conceivable offence, including libel, including defamation, a child below sixteen can be flogged?

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): What about kindnappers and abductors of children? They should also be lashed.

Shri Tek Chand: Then there are other laws which are unreasonable. The law of limitation is a most confusing and fruitful branch of litigation. You have periods of limitation from seven days, going up to ten days, fifteen days, twenty days, thirty days, and even up to 60 years for various kinds of causes. There are no less than 183, if I mistake not, articles in the schedule, imposing or laying down various periods within which suits, applications or appeals have to be instituted. Surely, some sort of simplification of this law is overdue.

Then take the case of court fees. In regard to court fees, there is one motto I remember, Outside, the *Palais de Justice*, it is written:

"Le Justice est gratiut"

It means that justice is to be dispensed free. But what happens in our country? If I have got to institute a petty suit—may be for the recovery of the money due to me—I have got to pay in certain cases court fee at the rate of 11¼ per cent.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur Distt.—South): 12½ per cent also.

Shri Tek Chand: In certain States, there is an increase. If I am unsuccessful,—may be because the trial court has not appreciated my point of view—in order to get justice by the appellate court, I have got to pay a similar amount of court fee to the lower appellate court and then to the high court.

The burden of court fee that a litigant is called upon to bear is simply stifling. It is outrageous. Justice should not be so costly. This is what the *Magna Carta* says, that justice will not be sold. But justice is sold in our country at a heavy price, and it is not unadulterated justice at that. It may

be that there are honest cases of miscarriage of justice. I am willing to conceive that, but even an honest man in an honest cause has got to pay a court fee twice, thrice or may be even in the fourth court; of course, he has also to pay besides, for the diet money, the witnesses. the little stamps on the documents etc. The system of court fees therefore requires a change.

Shri M. P. Mishra (Monghyr North-West): What about lawyer's fees?

Shri Tek Chand: This has nothing to do with the Ministry of Home Affairs; this has something to do with the Ministry of Law, if you like.

Shri Datar: Nor even court fees. We are not concerned with court fees.

Shri Tek Chand: There is another aspect on which I might take just a few minutes with your kind permission, and that is investigation of crimes. There are flaws in the detection of crimes or in the investigation of crimes, and science is not being harnessed to the detection of crime. I am glad that some promise is made that we are going to have some forensic laboratories for which I agitated during the debate on the Criminal Procedure Code besides having a finger print expert bureau etc. etc. I hope the sooner they start functioning the better. Third degree methods must be eschewed, and I shall utilise the remaining few minutes that I have got, to these points.

It is very important that dacoities should be suppressed, and the dacoits should be brought to book. All dacoits must be brought to book by weapons of law, not by lawlessness sanctified by police. There is now a new wave of suppression, perhaps a very useful manner of suppressing crime. Call a dog a bad name and hang it; likewise, call him a man mixed up with dacoits and murder him with impunity; there is going to be no *post mortem*, no enquiry, and no adjudication whether the man was a dacoit or not. According to this Report, in Rajasthan there were 66 people who were dealt with like that; and it is the usual report that they tried to oppose the police, and therfore they had to be shot in self-defence, etc. The same sort of story we hear from PEPSU; the same sort of story we hear in Punjab also.

An Hon. Member: Madhya Bharat also.

Shri Tek Chand: And elsewhere also.

Law must deal with the lawless element not in a lawless manner, but in a manner in accord with the law. It is to the credit of this great country that when the greatest soul, the Father of the Nation, was assassinated in a most brutal manner, the assassion had a fair trial in accordance with the law of this country. That was some great achievement which any country could boast of. We did not believe in choking him out of existence. We did not believe in bludgeoning him to death. We did not launch him into enternity lynching. He had a fair trial and a full trial.

Mr. Chairman: The jail rules were also changed to suit his convenience, and to make them more health giving to him.

Shri Tek Chand: He was made merry, given comfort all the way to Simla, lodged there comfortably, and he was allowed to address the court not on his own behalf but also on behalf of the co-accused. That was the standard of fairness, which does great credit to a great country and a great democracy. I expect the same standard of fairness in this case also.

What guarantee have you got that the man whom your police thought to be a dacoit was not an enemy of their informer who wanted to get rid of him? There are numerous cases where there are reports that innocent men seemingly guilty have been shot dead either out of vendetta of the informers or out of sheer clumsiness. This is something that must be checked, and third degree methods must be deprecated.

Lastly, I would refer to handcuffs and fetters. It is galling to the dignity

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of even a criminal. Like a baited animal, he has got to be escorted from police station to jail or from jail to jail or from jail to law court—I liken him to animal. I see a set of small boys and hurly-burly, stalwart policemen, who put them under double handcuffs joined with fetters and chains. It is most humiliating. It is not done elsewhere; it is not absolutely necessary for us to do it. Then, curiously enough, there is no statute on our statute-book regarding handcuffs and fetters. None-the-less, they are being imposed; it has become customary. In the case of dangerous people by all means take reasonable precautions. But handcuffs and fetters should not be treated as instruments of torture. Have them as instruments for purposes of security, but not as instruments of torture of humiliation. Indignities are not forgotten, and for petty offences, they ought to be tabooed. I thank you.

Shrimati A. Kale (Nagpur): I thank you for the opportunity you have given me to make a few observations on the Demands for Grants relating to the Home Ministry.

The first thing that I want to say is with regard to the cadre of IAS and IPS. We all know that candidates for these posts appear for the same examinations, except perhaps that in the case of candidates for the IAS there is one more subject. They get more or less the same training, for a full one year before they are employed. When they start on their jobs, they are given the same pay. In the initial stage, there is no difference in the pay of the IAS and IPS. But later on, what do we find? As they go on serving, as more and more responsibility is thrown on them, there is a lot of difference. The IPS officer rises up to Rs. 1150 while the IAS officer goes to about Rs. 1800 While the work done by the two people is more or less of equal responsibility, why should there be this discrimination in their pay? I cannot understand it If Government find it difficult to raise the pay of the IPS officer, I would request them to bring down the pay of the IAS officer.

In this connection, I would like to refer to another matter, with regard to women who are admitted to the IAS. You put restrictions on the marriage of women in the IAS. This amounts to taking away by the left hand what is given by the right hand. As a matter of facts in my opinion, this act is a violation of the fundamental rights granted in the Constitution. Not only that, but it also violates the Constitution because we are not supposed to discriminate between sex and sex. I do understand Government's difficulty. They might be thinking that their capacity for work might be minimised. If that is the case, if that is the experience of Government, I would request them to withdraw this facility altogether and do not allow any woman to apply for the IAS.

As regards the Union Public Service Commission, it is supposed to be very frank and above board. But experience is that even in the Public Service Commission there are groups, sometimes clamish, sometimes groups of interest. The result is that a poor boy who is very clever does not always get a fair deal. This should be scrutinised correctly and the people who are responsible for being very partial should be removed forthwith.

Another suggestion I would like to make with regard to the UPSC is this. Nowadays, many women are competing for services. Why do not Government consider the feasibility of having a woman on the Public Service Commission also? I think with her qualities in the initial stages at least, she will not be so partial and she will prove an asset.

Shri Datar: She will be partial after sometime?

Shrimati A. Kale: I do not know that.

The last thing I want to mention is on the question of missionaries. It was over a year ago that I went to Dr. Katju and told him of a report I had received from a girl from New York who had gone there for studies. She said that she had read in the *New York Times* figures of the proselytisation that was going on in my State of Madhya Pradesh, and they were going up by leaps and bounds. Yesterday two Members, one from Madhya Pradesh and another from Bihar, gave us a sorry tale about how the missionaries are converting innocent people from backward areas. I would request Government to investigate and find out the figures of proselytisation for the last ten years; they will find that the figures are going up by leaps and bounds.

At the time of the elections, I happened to attend a function where a new man was installed. They gave a report which was very alarming. The girl from New York says:

> "If after independence, we are going to be made into Christians, what is the use of our being independent?"

Therefore, I would request Government not to sit tight over this question because I find that no action has so far been taken by Government. Not only that—I speak subject to correction—these people have got more latitude for conversion in our days than they had in the British days. Missionaries come to India with the ostensible object of doing social service to the people; they come under the garb of doing social service or some educational service. But their ultimate aim is to turn people into Christians. A lot of money is spent on this also. I would request Government, the Home Ministry, which is in charge of this, to find out with the help of their Intelligence department where they get the money from. I have an idea that the money must be coming from abroad for this work. After having made people into Christians, these missionaries leave them in the lurch. Therefore, this is a very important question. We have been faced with this, and what is worse, if I may say so, one of the Union Ministers praises the activities of the missionaries to the skies. That is a thing which hurts me very much. If a person in a position of authority in Government praises the activities of a particular section of society, that means it is a certificate from the Union Government. Do Government not feel the danger of this? I would like to ask this straight question of the Government. If they do not take any steps in time, I think our country will be turned into a kingdom of Christians. I know from the horse's mouth that as soon as we became independent, most of the missionaries were expecting that they would be asked to go back to their respective countries. They made all the arrangements also. Now they find that they have got free scope to behave as they like and in whatever manner they please. Therefore, I would request Government not to be callous to this important question, but take necessary steps. They may go on doing the work of social service, they may go on doing educational service, they may run hospitals and all that, but their internal intention of making people into Christians should not be allowed to go unhampered in this country after independence.

श्री रूप नारायण (जिला मिर्जापुर व जिला बनारस-पश्चिम--रक्षित--अनुसूचित जातियां) : सभापति महोदय, सर्वप्रथम मैं अपने गृह मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं और उन की तरफ से जिन अनुदानों की मांग की गई है उन का हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूं ।

गृह मंत्रालय ने जो हमारे देश के लिये सब से बड़ा सराहनीय कार्य किया है वह शान्ति स्थापना का है । वास्तव में भारतवर्ष ऐसे देश में जिस ने थोड़े ही समय हुए अपनी आजादी प्राप्त की है, जहां बहुत से रद्दोबदल बहुत थोड़े समय में हुए हैं, शान्ति की स्थापना करना

(श्री रूप नारायण)

कोई मामूली काम नहीं है । यह दुनिया में एक बड़ा सराहनीय कार्य हुआ है । यद्यपि यह बात नहीं है कि हमारे मुल्क में ऐसे एलिमेन्ट नहीं रहे हैं जो अराजकता फैलाना चाहते थे, हमारे देश में, हमारे मुल्क में ऐसे एलिमेंट भी थे जो देश में क्रान्ति लाना चाहते थे, अराजकता लाना चाहते थे और उन को हमारी सरकार ने अच्छे ढंग से ठीक किया और आज हमारे देश में पूर्ण शान्ति है । यही नहीं अभी आज हमारे मुल्क में ऐसा होता है कि एक छोटी से छोटी बात को ले कर एक पोलिटिकल स्टंट खड़ा कर दिया जाता है और अराजकता फैलाने की कोशिश की जाती है । मैं यहां पर एक बात का जिक्र करना चाहता हूं । गो हत्या को बन्द कराने के लिये जो आन्दोलन चल रहा है मैं उस का सिद्धान्त रूप से समर्थन करता हूं । लेकिन इस आन्दोलन को राजनीतिक दाव पेच में ला कर एक राजनीतिक अखाड़ा खड़ा करदेना कहां की बुद्धिमत्ता है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है । यह भी देखने में आया है कि एक छोटी-से-छोटी बात को ले कर नौजवान लड़कियों को ला कर खड़ा कर दिया जाता है जो कि मैं समझता हूं कि उन्हें एक्सप्लायट करने के सिवा और कोई परपज सर्व नहीं करता है । इस बात में भी मुझे कोई बुद्धिमत्ता नजर नहीं आती । मैं करपात्री जी को बुद्धिमान मानता हूं और वे भी अपने आप को एक बुद्धिमान व्यक्ति समझते हैं और अपने आप को एक विद्वान कहते हैं लेकिन हम ने देखा कि जहां जहां आन्दोलन हुआ इस को राजनीतिक दाव पेच में ला कर किया गया है । मैं उन से पूछता हूं कि क्या कहीं उन की बुद्धि का दिवाला तो नहीं निकल गया कि नौजवान लड़कियों को ला कर पार्लियामेंट और असेम्बलियों के सामने खड़ा कर देते हैं । मैं तो समझता हूं कि इस तरह से उन्हें एक्सप्लायट किया जाता है । अभी मैं हाल ही में खुद बनारस में काशीविश्वनाथ मन्दिर गया था । वहां पर मैं ने हरिजनों को मन्दिर में जाने से रोका जाता देखा । मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूं कि वहां की सारी की सारी जनता चाहती है कि हरिजनों को मन्दिर में जाने दिया जाये लेकिन कुछ व्यक्ति करपात्री जी जैसे हैं जो कि इस चीज के खिलाफ हैं और इस को ले कर एक राजनीतिक आन्दोलन खड़ा करना चाहते हैं । जब हम मन्दिर में प्रवेश करने के लिये गये तो हमारे रास्ते में औरतों को लिटा दिया गया । इस में उन्हों ने कौन सी बुद्धिमत्ता की बात की, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता । खैर हमारी सरकार यह सब कुछ देख रही है और बड़ी शान्ति से इस को हल करने की भी कोशिश कर रही है ।

अब मैं प्रशासन के विषय में थोड़ा सा कहना चाहता हूं । सब से पहले तो मैं यह कहूंगा कि देश में काफी तरक्की हुई है और हर एक पहलू में हुई है । जहां पर पहले हमें खाने के लिये गेहूं नहीं मिलता था वहां आज हमें जितनी मात्रा में हम चाहते हैं उतनी मात्रा में मिलता है । पहले कपड़े की तंगी थी लेकिन अब इस की भी कमी दूर हो गई है । आज हम खुशहाली की तरफ बढ़ रहे हैं । आज जनता खुश है और उस का सरकार के प्रति विश्वास बढ़ता भी जा रहा है । लेकिन अभी भी जो थोड़ी सी कठिनाई है उस की तरफ मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं, और वह कठिनाई प्रशासन के विषय में है । आज लोगों को जो कोर्टस् में परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है उस से वे बहुत परेशान हैं । वे समझते हैं कि हमें जो छोटी छोटी चीजों के लिये परेशान किया जाता है वह मुनासिब नहीं है । जब कभी कोई केस कचहरी में जाता है तो उस के लिये उन्हें कई बार कचहरी में चक्कर काटने पड़ते हैं । इतना ही नहीं अगर कभी लोगों को जो मुकदमे चल रहे हैं उस सिलसिले में कहचरी में जा कर

किसी चीज की नकल लेनी होती है तो उस के लिये भी हफ्तों लग जाते हैं। अगर वे कुछ अपने केस के बारे में जानना चाहते हैं तो उस के लिये भी उन को हफ्तों दौड़ना पड़ता है। इस तरह से उन के सैकड़ों रुपये खर्च हो जाते हैं। यह जो रोजमर्रा की परेशानी है यदि इसे दूर कर दिया जाय तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। हमारी समझ में जनता की यह बहुत बड़ी मांग है और अगर इसे दूर कर दिया जाय तो उस का असंतोष दूर हो जायेगा। यहां मैं थोड़ा सा इस बात का भी जिक्र कर देना चाहता हूं कि आप यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि हमारे देश में ज्यूडिशरी और जजों को बिल्कुल इंडिपेंडेंट कर दिया गया है। यह अच्छी बात है। लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूं कि हमारे किसी तरह से भी इंटरफियर न करने का नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि दिनोदिन जनता का विश्वास हमारे जजों पर से उठता जा रहा है। मैं देख रहा हूं कि जितने भी मरडर केसिस हो रहे हैं उन में जिन का हाथ होता है उन को रिहा कर दिया जाता है। जनता देखती है कि फलां आदमी ने कत्ल किया और दुनिया इस बात को जानती है कि वाकई में उसी आदमी ने मरडर किया है लेकिन इस के बावजूद भी जो मरडरर होता है उस को छोड़ दिया जाता है। इस में किस का दोष होता है, पुलिस का या ज्यूडिशरी का, यह मैं नहीं जानता...

श्री रघुबीर सहाय (जिला एटा उत्तर-पूर्व व जिला बदायू-पूर्व) : कानून का दोष है।

श्री रूप नारायण : लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर कहूंगा कि पुलिस भी कई बार शिकायत करती है कि हम तो केस ठीक से ले जाते हैं लेकिन कोर्ट में जा कर इन को छोड़ दिया गया है, हम क्या करें। इसलिये मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस ओर जरूर ध्यान दे। मैं बनारस के ज्ञानपुर अपने निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र की ही मिसाल आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। वहां बहुत ज्यादा मरडर केसिस हो रहे हैं और वह बढ़ते ही जा रहे हैं और इस का सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि जितने भी कातिल होते हैं उन को छोड़ दिया जाता है। ऐसे ऐसे केसिस में मुल्जिम को छोड़ दिया जाता है कि जहां पर एक आदमी दूसरे को सब के सामने मार देता है और सब जानते हैं कि फलां आदमी ने उस की हत्या की है। अगर इसी तरह से मरडर केसिस में मुल्जिम छूटते जाएंगे तो जनता का ज्यूडिशरी में क्या विश्वास रह जायेगा। आज कल ऐसा होता है कि जहां एक आदमी के पास चार, छः हजार रुपया है तो वह दूसरे का कत्ल उस रुपये के बल पर कर सकता है। इस तरफ सरकार को खास तवज्जह देनी चाहिये और अगर इस को ठीक न किया गया तो जनता का विश्वास उठ जायेगा और यह अच्छी बात नहीं होगी।

थोड़ा सा अब मैं एक्स-क्रिमिनल ट्राइब्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। इस हाउस में एक्स-क्रिमिनल ट्राइब्स के सम्बन्ध में कोई जिक्र नहीं आया है। पहले ऐसे होता था कि अगर बाप कोई जुल्म करता था तो उस के बेटे को उस की सजा भुगतनी पड़ती थी। ऐसा महसूस किया गया कि यह न्याय नहीं है और एक्ट को रिपील किया गया। लेकिन आज भी इन एक्स-क्रिमिनल ट्राइब्स को कहीं बसाया नहीं गया है, उन के लिये मकानों का प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया है और न उन के रोजगार के बारे में ही कोई कदम उठाये गये हैं। आज ये लोग मारे मारे फिर रहे हैं। यही नहीं जो लोग इन में से कहीं पर बसे हुए भी हैं और रोजी कमा रहे हैं उन को भी पुलिस परेशान करती है। इनके खिलाफ पुलिस दफे १०९ और ११० जो है उन का इस्तेमाल करती है और उन को रोजमर्रा परेशान किया जाता

[श्री रूप नारायण]

है । मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इन दोनों दफों को खत्म कर दिया जाय । वह दफे ऐसी हैं जिनका इस्तेमाल जब हिन्दुस्तान आजाद नहीं हुआ था तो कांग्रेसी लोगों के खिलाफ किया जाता था । जब पुलिस वालों को उन लोगों को तंग करने का कोई और रास्ता दिखाई नहीं देता तो वे इन को इन दोनों दफों के मातहत ले आते हैं और इन को परेशान करते हैं । मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि इन दफों का बड़ी बुरी तरह से इस्तेमाल हो रहा है और इस को रोका जाय । हमारे बहुत सारे भाई जो हरिजन हैं वे एक्स-क्रिमिनल ट्राइब्स भी हैं । मैं यू०पी० के जो ईस्टर्न डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं उन का जिक्र भी कर देना चाहता हूं । वहां की पापुलेशन बहुत बढ़ गई है और इस का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि लोग बाहर जाने शुरू हो गये हैं । बहुत से हमारे भाई बम्बई वगैरह में चले गये हैं । अभी हाल में एक बहुत खेदजनक घटना घटी । मैं एक कान्फ्रेन्स जो एक्स-क्रिमिनल ट्राइब्स की बम्बई में होने जा रही थी उसमें भाग लेने के लिये गया था । वहां पर बहुत से लोग जो गये हैं वे कई मिलों में काम करते हैं । वे लोग अच्छी तरह से काम कर रहे हैं और हम दावे से यह बात कहते हैं कि एक्स-क्रिमिनल ट्राइब्स को अगर काम दिया जाय और अच्छा काम दिया जाय तो उन में से कोई भी बुरे रास्ते पर नहीं जायेगा । लेकिन आज तक गवर्नमेंट ने इस तरफ ज्यादा तवज्जह नहीं दी है । कुछ तवज्जह तो गवर्नमेंट ने दी है, लेकिन उन्हों ने इस बात पर अधिक ध्यान नहीं दिया कि इन को किस ढंग से बसाना चाहिये । यह ठीक है कि एक्स-क्रिमिनल ट्राइब्स के लोगों में से कुछ चोरी करते हैं । लेकिन जिन को काम दे कर बसा दिया गया है वे आज उस रास्ते पर नहीं हैं और सुधर गये हैं । लेकिन उन में से बहुतों को कोई काम नहीं मिलता । उन के सुधारने के लिये केवल यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि उन की कालोनीज बसा दी जायें, उन को काम दिया जाना चाहिये । जो चोरी करता है अगर आप उस को १०० रुपये महीने की नौकरी दे दें तो वह चोरी छोड़ देगा और उस काम के द्वारा अपने बाल-बच्चों का पालन पोषण करेगा । लेकिन क्या ऐसा किया गया ? जो काम वह करना चाहते हैं आप उन को वह काम दीजिये । अगर वह खेती नहीं करना चाहता तो आप उसे खती में क्यों लगाते हैं । अगर वह फैक्टरी में काम करना चाहता है या आफिस में काम करना चाहता है तो उसे वह काम दीजिये । अगर आप उसे उस की इच्छा के विरुद्ध काम देंगे तो वह जरूर उसे छोड़ देगा ।

तो मैं बम्बई के बारे में कह रहा था । वहां पर मैं ने एक कान्फ्रेन्स देखी । वहां मुझे मालूम हुआ कि जो लोग यू० पी० से बम्बई जाते हैं उन के साथ वहां की सरकार विदेशियों जैसा व्यवहार करती है । उस कान्फ्रेन्स में ५०,००० जनता एकत्र हुई थी । मैं ने दे । कि वहां पर जो यू० पी० के लोग जाते हैं उन को भइया कहा जाता है । भइया को लोग अपढ़, बेवकूफ और गंवार समझते हैं । हमारे यहां से जो अधिकतर लोग वहां गये हैं वे मजदूर हैं । उनके ऊपर वहां पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता मैं उन चालों में दस रोज तक रहा जहां कि वे मजदूर लोग रहते हैं । वहां पर एक चारपाई पर दूसरी चारपाई रख कर किसी तरह से रहते हैं । तो इस हालत में वहां पर यू० पी० से जाने वाले लोग रहते हैं । वह मिलों में काम करते हैं और बम्बई राज्य के लिये इतना बड़ा प्रोडक्शन करते हैं । लेकिन उन की यह हालत है ।

वहां पर एक चीज और है । वहां पर कुछ लोग हैं जिन को मौला कहा जाता है । वह कि आदमी से रुपया ले कर दूसरे आदमी को छुरा मार देते हैं । इस तरह की गड़बड़ी करना

उन का काम है। अगर आप को किसी को मारना हो तो आप मौला को दस रुपये दे दीजिये और वह उसे मार देगा। तो मैं गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाऊंगा और प्रार्थना करूंगा कि उन को इस का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये और इस तरह की चीजें वहां पर नहीं होनी चाहियें ।

वहां पर जो लोग यू० पी० से गये हैं उन को कुछ और भी नाइयां हैं। जो लोग वहां पर शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के गये हैं उन को वहां पर वे सुविधायें नहीं मिलतीं जिन के वे अधिकारी हैं। वहां पर पारसी लोग ५०,००० की तादाद में हैं। उन के बच्चों की फीस माफ नहीं है, उन को कोई सुविधा नहीं दी जाती, उन के बच्चों की शिक्षा का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जाता। मैं चाहता हूं कि जब वे लोग वहां जाते हैं तो उन को वे सारी सुविधायें मिलनी चाहियें जिन के वे अधिकारी हैं। उन के बच्चों के लिये वहां भी प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये। अभी तक इस तरह का कोई प्रबन्ध उन के लिये वहां नहीं है। मुझे इतना ही कहना है ।

सभापति जी, आप ने जो मुझे बोलने का समय दिया इस के लिये मैं आप का आभारी हूं और आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं ।

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : मुझे बहुत प्रसन्नता है कि आज होम मिनिस्ट्री पर बोलने के लिये हमारे दलित भाइयों को सभापति जी ने चांस दिया है ।

यहां पर जब हमारा सवाल उठता है तो लोग हंसते हैं। लेकिन मेरे ख्याल से यह हंसने की बात नहीं है। हमारा देश स्वतन्त्र हुआ है और हम चाहते हैं कि हम लोग भी, जो कि उस के बाशिन्दे हैं, इस स्वतन्त्रता का उपभोग करें। इस देश में अछूतों का सब प्रकार से भला होना चाहिये। हमारे दातार साहब ने कहा कि इस काम के लिये सरकार काफी सहायता दे रही है। जो उन्हों ने हम को सहायता दी है उस के लिये हम धन्यवाद देते हैं लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी आर्थिक हालत, जो कि बहुत खराब है, सुधरनी चाहिये ।

अभी हमारी सुचेता जी ने मनीपुर के बारे में कहा। मैं उन से सहमत हूं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह हालत केवल मनीपुर में ही नहीं है, बल्कि जहां कहीं भी क्लास सी० स्टेट्स हैं वहां पर ऐसी ही हालत है। आप दिल्ली में देखिये। मैं दातार साहब से कहता हूं कि वे मेरे साथ दिल्ली में हरिजनों की बस्ती में चलें। वहां पर लोगों के रहने के लिये मकान नहीं हैं, वहां पर सैनीटेशन बहुत खराब है। लोगों को जमीन नहीं मिलती है। अगर गवर्नमेंट इस ओर ध्यान दे तो उन को जमीन मिल सकती है। ऐसी ही हालत विन्ध्य प्रदेश में और दूसरी सी० क्लास स्टेट्स में है। मैं कहता हूं कि इन सी० क्लास स्टेट्स को जितनी जल्दी खत्म कर दिया जाय उतना ही अच्छा है। वहां पर पार्टी बाजी है, पुलिस ठीक से काम नहीं करती है, और इस झगड़े में दलित वर्ग को नुकसान पहुंचता है। हमारी आर्थिक हालत को सुधारने के लिये सी० क्लास स्टेट्स के पास कोई स्कीम्स नहीं हैं। वहां पर हम को जमीन नहीं मिलती, मकान नहीं मिलते। हां बजीफों की थोड़ी बहुत सुविधा जरूर है। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में कम्पलसरी एजूकेशन हो जाय ताकि हमारा भी शिक्षा का सवाल हल हो जाय ।

दूसरा हमारा सवाल जमीन का है। इस की ओर मैं ने कई बार सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया है। हमारे फाइनन्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि कोई स्कीम बतलाइये। स्कीमें बनाने वाले बड़े बड़े लोग हैं। लेकिन अगर वे हमसे परामर्श करें तो हम बतलाने के लिये तैयार हैं। हमारे पास कुछ आंकड़े हैं,

[श्री पी० एन० राजभोज]

उन के अनुसार देश में जमीन का कुछ क्षेत्र इस प्रकार बंटा हुआ है :

	कोटि एकड़
कुछ भौगोलिक क्षेत्र	८१·१
किसानी किया हुआ कुल क्षेत्र	५७·७
जंगल विभाग का क्षेत्र	८·४
निरुपयोगी पड़ा हुआ उपजाऊ क्षेत्र	९·३
निरुपयोगी पड़ा हुआ अनुपजाऊ क्षेत्र	९·३
जोतकर छोड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र	६·२
किसानी के काम में आया हुआ कुल शुद्ध क्षेत्र	२४·४

इन आंकड़ों को देखने से मालूम होता है और हमारी पार्टी के मैनीफैस्टो में भी यह लिखा है कि हमारे यहां जो निरुपयोगी भूमि पड़ी हुई है वह दलित वर्ग की उन्नति के लिये दे दी जाये। मन्दिरों में गये बिना हमारा जीवन नहीं जा रहा है। हमें तो भर पेट अनाज और तन के लिये कपड़ा मिलना चाहिये। यदि यह ठीक हो जायेगा तो हम समझते हैं कि हमारा दर्जा ऊंचा हो जायेगा। लोग कहते हैं कि आर्थिक हालत ठीक होने से सब ठीक हो जायगा। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारी सामाजिक विषमता को दूर करने के लिये भी कानून बनाया जाना चाहिये। अस्पृश्यता के बारे में जो बिल है वह जल्दी से जल्दी पास होना चाहिये। उस को बहुत देर हो गयी है। छुतछात का बिल यहां पर आया है लेकिन उस के लिये समय ही नहीं मिल पाता है। और तो यहां पर बहुत प्रकार की चर्चा होती है लेकिन जब हमारा सवाल आता है तो हमारी गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी यह है कि वह उस की ओर ज्यादा ध्यान ही नहीं देती है। मैं होम मिनिस्ट्री से कहना चाहता हूं कि अछूत भाई जो लोग देहात में रहने वाले हैं उन की आर्थिक हालत को ठीक करने के लिये शीघ्र कदम उठायें जायें। उन को मकान और जमीन देने का प्रबन्ध किया जाये। जो लोग शहरों में मजदूरी करते हैं उन को ठीक से मजदूरी नहीं मिलती है। इस का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये। उन को जमीन दी जाये और उस के साथ ही उन को परमानेंट ग्रांट दी जाये। ताकि उन की जमीन पक्की हो जाये। भूदान यज्ञ में इस विषय में कुछ काम हो रहा है, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट को यह काम करना चाहिये। यदि आप चाहते हैं कि हमारी उन्नति हो तो आप हमारे लिये जमीन, मकान और शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध करें। पंचवर्षीय योजना में हमारे लिये कुछ बहुत ज्यादा नहीं किया गया है। आदिवासियों के लिये अवश्य कुछ ज्यादा किया गया है। वह ज्यादा शोर मचाते हैं इसलिये उन के लिये किया गया है। लेकिन सच्चे आदिवासियों और शरणार्थी तो हम लोग हैं। यह बात मैं बार बार आप के सामने कहता हूं। इन अछूतों का रहना हिन्दू धर्म के लिये एक कलंक है। जब तक यह कलंक नष्ट नहीं होता तब तक देश उन्नति नहीं कर सकता। यह तो राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न है। इस को हल करने के लिये मैं कुछ खास सजेशन आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं :

१. अस्पृश्य लोगों को राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में प्रवेश मिलना चाहिये। फारिन सर्विस में हम को प्रवेश नहीं मिलता और कहा जाता है कि तुम को अनुभव नहीं है। लेकिन जब हमको अच्छी नौकरी ही नहीं मिलती है तो हम को अनुभव कैसे होगा। इसी वास्ते हम को फारिन सर्विस में सीटें मिलनी चाहिये।

२. जम्मू और काश्मीर में हमारी संख्या के अनुपात से हम को नौकरियों में प्रतिनिधित्व

नहीं मिल रहा है। वह हम को मिलना चाहिये ।

३. अस्पृश्यों के सुधार के लिये २५ करोड़ रुपया अलग रखा जाना चाहिये और उन के सुधार के लिये एक पंचवर्षीय योजना तैयार करनी चाहिये । और

४. पूर्वी बंगाल से जो नामशूद्र आदि अस्पृश्य निर्वासित आ रहे हैं उन के लिये अलग और अच्छा इन्तिजाम होना चाहिये । उन के लिय ठीक इन्तिजाम नहीं है ।

मेरे पास उन में से कुछ लोगों के पत्र आये हैं और कई मित्र मुझ से मिलने आये हैं । उन की ओर रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री ठीक से ध्यान नहीं दे रही है । वहां भी जातिपांत का मामला है ।

2 P.M.

इस के अलावा जो भंगी लोग लाहौर और कराची में हैं उन को यहां नहीं आने दिया जाता । इस तरह से हमारे अछूत भाइयों को दबाया जा रहा है । उन को ऊंचा उठाने के लिये होम मिनिस्ट्री कोशिश करेगी, ऐसी मेरी आशा है । अस्पृश्यों का प्रतिनिधि पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन में भी होना चाहिये, और अस्पृश्यों के लिये अलग मंत्री रखना चाहिये । यह मैं बहुत नम्रता के साथ कहना चाहता हूं । आज देश से जाति-पांत खत्म होनी चाहिये, मैं नहीं चाहता कि यहां किसी प्रकार का जातिवाद चले, लेकिन जब आप मुसलमानों का प्रतिनिधि लेते हैं, ईसाइयों का प्रतिनिधि लेते हैं तो हमारा भी आदमी क्यों नहीं लेते ? मैं नहीं कहता कि आप कोई बेपढ़ा लिखा आदमी ले लें, कोई भी ऐसा आदमी न लिया जाय, लेकिन जो आदमी पढ़ लिख कर निकले उस को तो सरकार को जरूर लेना चाहिये । जब दूसरी जातियों को प्रतिनिधित्व मिलता है तो हमारी जाति का प्रतिनिधि क्यों नहीं लेते हैं ? मैं बड़े प्रेम से यह बात कहना चाहता हूं, लेकिन जोर दे कर कहता हूं । हम से अक्सर कहा जाता है कि तुम तो हम को धमकी देते हो । हम धमकी नहीं देते हैं, यह देश की गवर्नमेंट है, उस में हम लोगों को हमारा बराबरी का हिस्सा मिलना चाहिये । आखिर, हमारी आप की कोई दुश्मनी नहीं है ।

इसी के साथ साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकारी नौकरियों में जो ऐक्स्पीरिएन्स की चीज होती है उस को निकाल देना चाहिये । अगर आप यह कर दें तो हमारे अस्पृश्य लोग भरती हो सकते हैं । हमारे भाई पढ़ लिख कर जरूर निकलते हैं लेकिन उन को अनुभव नहीं होता, किसी न किसी प्रकार की चीज ऐडवर्टाइजमेंट में दे दी जाती है, जैसे कि कम-से-कम पांच वर्ष का अनुभव होना चाहिये, जिस के कारण अस्पृश्य लोगों को मौका नहीं मिलता है । परसों मेरे पास एक लड़का आया जो कि बी० एस-सी० (एकानामिक्स) लन्दन का पास किया हुआ है उस का नाम श्री कांवले जी है । मैं उस को दो तीन मिनिस्टरों के पास ले गया । अभी तक उन को ठीक नौकरी नहीं मिली । मैं कहता हूं कि आप को इस तरीके को बदलना होगा । कानून में तो हम को ठीक तरह से अधिकार मिल गया है, लेकिन वह अमल में बिल्कुल नहीं आता है ।

श्री एम० पी० मिश्र : थोड़ा थोड़ा आ रहा है ।

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : थोड़ा थोड़ा आ रहा है, लेकिन ज्यादा होना चाहिये । आप कहते हैं तुम्हारे यहां पढ़े-लिखे लोग नहीं हैं । हमारे यहां पढ़े लिखे लोग मौजूद

[श्री पी० एन० राजभोज]

हैं पर उन को अनुभव जरा भी नहीं है। मैं तो कहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट को एक ट्रेनिंग क्लास उन के लिये खोलना चाहिये, जिस में ट्रेनिंग लेने के बाद जब वह पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन के सामने जायें तो अच्छी तरह से पास हो सकें ।

दलित वर्ग के किसानों और गरीब लोगों को जमीन मिलनी चाहिये सरकार की तरफ से । ग्रान्ट्स और तकावी मिलनी चाहिये जिस से वह लोग हल और बैल ले सकें और अपना काम चला सकें ।

दलित वर्गों और आदिवासियों के धंधों को चलाने के लिये सरकार को कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज खोलनी चाहियें और उन के जरिये इन लोगों की सहायता करनी चाहिये और चमड़े जूते और बास्केट के उद्योगों के लिये प्राइवेट लोगों की सहायता भी मिलनी चाहिये, तभी आप की मदद उन को पूरी तरह से मिल सकती है । इसलिये मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि जो उन के धंधे हैं उन को और बढ़ाने की कोशिश होनी चाहिये । आज हम देखते हैं कि लोग फ्लैक्स या बाटा जैसी बड़ी बड़ी कम्पनियों के जूते ले कर पहनते हैं । आप ग्रामोद्योग के नाम से ऐसा क्यों नहीं करते, जैसा कि आपने जो देहात के वीवर्स हैं, कपड़ा बुनने वाले हैं उन के फ़ायदे के लिये किया है, कि जो देहात के काम करने वाले लोग हैं उन की बनाई हुई चीजों को ही लोग यूटिलाइज करें । ऐसा कर के आप को हमारे लोगों के धंधों को बढ़ाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये ।

हर जगह देहातों में दलित वर्ग के लोगों को फ्री लीगल ऐडवाइस मिलनी चाहिये । आज हम देखते हैं कि हर जगह पर दलित वर्ग के लोगों के ऊपर अत्याचार हुआ करते हैं । उस की रोक के लिये उन को गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से फ्री लीगल ऐडवाइस मिलनी चाहिये जिस से कि वह लोग सब प्रकार से अपनी उन्नति कर सकें । आज हालत यह है कि हम लोगों के मामलों में हमारे हक में गवाही देने के लिये लोग नहीं मिलते हैं और तरह तरह के जुल्म पुलिस के हम पर हो रहे हैं । अब तक देहातों के अन्दर पुलिस में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है । अभी हमारे दातार साहब ने कहा कि पुलिस अच्छी है, हो सकता है कहीं की अच्छी हो, फिर उन को तो कहना ही पड़ता है इस तरह से, लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि वह मेरे साथ चलें । मैं उन के साथ पन्द्रह दिन या एक महीना घूमने के लिये तैयार हूं । वह स्वयम् अपनी आंख से सारा हाल देख लेंगे । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि यह सवाल भी जल्दी हल हो ।

केन्द्र और प्रान्तीय सरकारों की तरफ से आदिवासियों और दलित वर्ग के सवालों को तय करने के लिये एक कमेटी बननी चाहिये । यह एक सलाहकार कमेटी होनी चाहिये । गवर्नमेंट के आदमी और सलाहकार कमेटी के लोग एक, दो या चार महीने साथ बैठेंगे और आपस में सलाह कर के, हम गरीब आदमियों की स्थिति को सुधारेंगे । हम को आप को कान्फिडेन्स में लेने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये और हमारी मदद से इन समस्याओं को हल करना चाहिये ।

सफाई करने वाले जो अछूत भाई हैं उन के मकानों, और पानी आदि का अच्छा प्रबंध होना चाहिये । म्युनिसिपैलिटी वगैरह जो होती है वह ठीक इन्तिजाम नहीं करती । इस वास्ते मैं ने यह बात यहां स्वर्ण सिंह जी के सामने रखी थी । उन्होंने कहा कि यह इन्तिजाम तो म्युनिसिपैलिटी करेगी । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि म्युनिसिपैलिटी वगैरह में भी पार्टीबाजिया चलता हैं । इसलिये

उन का काम कभी भी ठीक तरह से नहीं हो पाता है । इसलिये गवर्नमेंट को देखना चाहिये कि वहां पर स्थानीय अधिकारी लोग कम्पल्सरिली उन मकानों का अच्छा प्रबन्ध करें ।

शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स कमिशन की रिपोर्ट्स जोकि कुछ दिन पहले डिस्कशन के लिये यहां आई थी, इसी सेशन में हमारे सामने आनी चाहिये । और सेलेक्ट कमेटी को जो छुआछूत का बिल भेजा गया था वह भी जल्दी से जल्दी हाउस के सामने आना चाहिये और इसी सैशन में पास होना चाहिये । अब इस सैशन के बहुत ज्यादा दिन नहीं रह गये हैं । अगर यह इस सैशन में नहीं पास होता तो इस से दलित वर्ग और आदिवासी लोगों का बड़ा नुक्सान होगा ।

दूसरे मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब सब जगह कहते हैं कि छुआछात खत्म होनी चाहिये, दुनिया के लिये बोलते हैं, साउथ अफ्रीका के लिये बोलते हैं, देश की उन्नति करने के लिये, आदिवासी लोगों को ऊंचा उठाने के लिये वह सब कुछ करने को तैयार हैं, लेकिन हमारे दलित वर्ग के लिये कुछ करने का समय उन के पास नहीं है । अगर आप इस के लिये भी समय दे सकें और अपने घर को सुधार सकें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा ।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे विद्यार्थियों को स्कालरशिप्स जल्दी मिलने चाहियें और ठीक ढंग से मिलना चाहिये । तीन-तीन और छः-छः महीने निकल जाते हैं और तब जा कर उन को स्कालरशिप मिल पाते हैं ।

संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र और संयुक्त कर्नाटक बनाने की जो बात है उस के लिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वह जल्दी से जल्दी बने । उस में इसलिये देर नहीं होनी चाहिये कि एलेक्शन आने वाले हैं । पहले आप लिंगविस्टिक प्राविन्सेज को बना दीजिये और उन का सुधार करने के लिये रचनात्मक कार्य एलेक्शन के पहले ही जल्दी-से-जल्दी शुरू करने चाहिये जिस से कि हमारे देश में झगड़े ज्यादा न बढ़ें ।

प्रिवेन्टिव डिटेंशन का जो कानून है उस को भी जल्द से जल्द वापस लेना चाहिये । अब तो देश के अन्दर शान्ति हो गई है और इस कानून की जरा भी आवश्यकता नहीं है । इस पर आप को विचार करना चाहिये । शान्ति हो जाने के बाद उस की आवश्यकता ही क्या रह जाती है ? इसलिये उस को वापस लिया जाय, और सब सी क्लास स्टेट्स रद्द किये जायें ।

मैं ने जो सजैशन्स दिये हैं, मेरी हाउस से प्रार्थना है कि उन पर अमल करने की कोशिश की जाय और जाति-पांति का भेद जल्दी से जल्दी एबालिश होना चाहिये क्योंकि इस के बिना हमारी उन्नति ठीक तरह से नहीं हो सकती है ।

Shri Basappa (Tumkur): Before I say a few words on this Demand, I feel it my duty to express my regret to this House and to you, Sir, for my absence yesterday when I was called.

Mr. Chairman: The honw Member need not take this into heart. He should not worry about it. It can happen to everybody. It is not a matter on which he should express any regret at all.

Shri Basappa: Looking at the various points raised and also the law and order situation prevailing in this country, I cannot help expressing my appreciation of the work of this Ministry. India, as you know, is a vast country and the subject of law and order is not an easy matter particularly when different sections of the people are working

[Shri Basappa]

in different ways. Hence it is a matter for appreciation that we are living in a certain amount of peaceful condition, of course taking into consideration the conditions prevailing in our neighbouring country, Pakistan. I have no hesitation in saying that our administration, particularly in the domestic affairs, is going on smoothly.

There is another matter on which I should like to congratulate the Ministry and that is the promise held out by the Ministry, and according to their promise, they have conducted the elections in Andhra Desha and the election has been free and fair and they have been able to restore a democratic system of government there. This should be a matter for appreciation because the success that we have achieved in Andhra Desha will go a long way in establishing the other States in India. I mean the re-organisation of States in India is very essential and therefore this success in Andhra Desha should encourage the Government to go forward in this matter of the re-organisation of States.

Shri Punnoose (Alleppey): Is he congratulating the Government on the success that the Congress got in the Andhra elections?

Shri Basappa: Coming to the affairs of the State from which I come, as we all know, Mysore had a very good system of administration. The rulers and the Diwans have taken particular care to develop this State very well in the past. But, after the financial integration, I am very sorry to say, the State's finances have been crippled to a very great extent and we cannot go in the matter of development to the same extent as has been possible in the past. I do not decry the financial integration because it has been advantageous to the States in certain respects: but I am only bringing to the notice of the Government that with the resources left behind in the State, it has not been possible to take up the Five Year Plan with the same zeal as before. Therefore, I would plead to the Government to give more help on the financial side, since the budget position of Mysore State for the last few years will indicate that there has been deficit financing to a very great extent. There is some solution to this problem. The Finance Minister seems to have said in the Rajya Sabha that a Finance Commission will be appointed to go into the question of the finances of the States. He anticipates the work of reorganisation of States to end soon, so that he may appoint a Finance Commission to go into the finances of the States.

There is another point which the hon. Home Minister should know with regard to Mysore State. With great regret I say that the relationship between the judiciary and the executive in Mysore State is not very cordial. It does not augur well for the State of Mysore. But there is one glad feature. I am told that in a few days the Chief Justice of the High Court will be retiring and the new Chief Justice will, I hope, be able to restore a cordial relationship between the executive and the judiciary. The fact that there is no very happy relationship between the judiciary and the executive is also seen from a recent judgment of the High Court itself in a case where the subject-matter was that of tampering with the F.I.R's—First Information Reports. The judgement will indicate as to the nature of these tamperings. I do not know myself exactly who is at fault, but anyhow it needs a thorough investigation into the whole matter. Therefore, I request this hon. Government to pay a little greater attention towards the States and see that the fair name of Mysore will not in any way be hampered. I must also thank this Government for having rendered timely help when the electrical workers' strike was going on in the State recently.

I do not want to refer to the affairs of my State alone. Coming to the Central Services and the All India Services, it is needless for me to state how these Services are very important and how these Services will have either

good or bad impressions on the public. The public always look at the way in which these services act and so the attitude which they show towards the people is a very important matter. The Government may intend to do so many good things, but if they are not implemented properly, the public will blame the Government. Hence, it is the duty of the Government to see that the Services leave a good impression on the minds of the people. Of course we see in some offices misconduct on the part of the officers. Also corruption, inefficiency and all these things are there. Nobody can deny it. But, it is our duty to see that in the Services the standard of the officers is kept at a very high level. I am glad that new rules are being finalised in this matter and these rules will enable the Government, as the Public Accounts Committee have shown, to see that the conduct of these officers towards society in general is improved.

I have got one or two more specific points. With regard to the I.A.S. and I.P.S. I understand there are certain vacancies in certain States, but they have not been filled up for a long time. The reason seems to be the protracted correspondence between the States and the Centre. The result is that these vacancies are not filled up and there is discontent among the lower men who are aspiring for those posts. Even with regard to the people who have been taken over from the States to the Central Services, they have not been confirmed. Several years have passed and they are already on the verge of retirement. They have put in a large number of years of services in the State and six years have passed since they have been taken into the Centre. But still they do not know their position. They fear that it will affect their seniority, pension etc. Therefore, I would beg of this Government to see that they are confirmed.

There is another specific matter on which I should like to have my say. I have been bringing to the notice of Government that in the Income-tax and other Departments, the equation has not properly taken place according to the terms of the integration. It has been assured to them that their pay and status will in no way be inferior to what they had been enjoying in the State service. But in some cases it has not been done. Therefore, it is the duty of the Government to see that proper equation with regard to officials who have been taken over to the Centre takes place.

There is another matter also. As you know, the All India Services carry a larger scale of pay and allowances compared to the State Services. In the Centre they enjoy better benefits. Naturally, there would be heart-burning in State Services. In the same State two people with the same qualifications and experience, one sitting in one room and the other sitting another room, enjoy different status and get different salaries. This creates a great hardship. Something must be done to see that there is some uniformity in the pay and allowances which the State services people and the Central services people get.

I pass on to another small point, which at the same time is very important. I am referring to the public security question which has agitated the minds of all of us here. When our great Prime Minister went to Nagpur the other day, I felt some doubt whether there was proper security arrangement at all. Of course, under those circumstances it is very difficult, but still I want to know what public security arrangements are there and if they are loose, they must be tightened in the interests of the country as a whole. Even with regard to the special police, I see that in our own State, there is not much co-ordination between these and the State police. I come to a very important question with which I am concerned, with regard to my State and other States. It is seen that this division of class A, B, and C States is unnatural. Whatever may be the reasons in the past, they cannot continue any longer here. Of course, you consult any Part C States people. They would wish to have their small nice little States. But, in the interests of India as a whole, they must

[Shri Basappa]

be liquidated. They must form part and parcel of the bigger States. Of course, the Home Ministry must take into consideration the resolution passed at the Parts B and C States Convention and act accordingly. There are certain difficulties. How can we have all the paraphernalia of a Part A State in a Part C State? We have heard a lot of grievances about Manipur and Tripura. How can we have all the paraphernalia involving so much expenditure? A case has been made out for the reorganisation of States. I think the Government are sincere about it. They should not shelve the issue. If they cannot solve this question in this peaceful atmoshere, how are they going to do it after things become difficult? Even now things are getting complicated. Therefore, I plead before this House that this question should not be shelved and that it should be immediately solved. For example, even in the President's Address two years ago, the President has already said:

> "The question of linguistic provinces has often agitated the people in various parts of the country. While language and culture are important considerations in the formation of States, it has to be remembered that the States are administrative units in the Union of India and that other considerations also have to be kept in mind,..... Keeping all these factors in view, there is no reason why the question of the reorganisation of States should not be considered fully and dispassionately so as to meet the wishes of the people and help in their economic and cultural progress."

I believe that Government are sincere. That is why they have appointed a States Re-organisation Commission. The Commission has only to see how best they could be re-organised. That is all. The fundamental principle has been accepted and a good case has been made out for a Karnataka, a Maharashtra, a Visal Andhra and a Kerala. With regard to my own Karnataka State, it is easy of solution. There is not much trouble about it. It is only a question of joining the adjacent States with Mysore. The question is very simple. But, even in the State of Mysore, there is a favourable feeling towards this. I have here got so many memoranda submitted by the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee, the Praja-Socialist Party of Mysore, and the Communist Party, to the States Re-organisation Commission. All these go to show that the people of Mysore are unanimous on this. There may be a little opposition. Always for a good cause, there will be some obstruction. It is only the vested interests that are opposing. The main population is in favour of it. Therefore I plead before the House that the Government should take immediate steps. It is very unfortunate that the States Re-organisation Commission has not submitted an interim report, I wish it had done it. Even now it is not too late. Therefore I request that this question should be solved once for all. With regard to Mysore, there seems to be little opposition. The hon. Minister Shri K. C. Reddy is here. He himself moved a resolution in the Constitutent Assembly of Mysore that other parts can come and join Mysore. The letter correspondence that took place between the Prime Minister and other Members show that there is little opposition in Mysore. Therefore, this question is easy of solution. It brooks no delay. Taking into consideration the Andhra State, it will be an encouraging feature if these States are formed immediately.

श्री के० आर० शर्मा (जिला मेरठ—पश्चिम) : सभापति जी, आज कल हमारे देश में बड़े बड़े काम हो रहे हैं। आज भारत दुनिया के लोगों के लिये एक आश्चर्य की और देखने की जगह हो गया है। हमारे विशेषज्ञों ने अपनी समस्याओं को जिस तरह से हल किया है उस को देख कर दूसरे बड़े बड़े उन्नत देशों के लोग अपनी समस्याओं को हल करते हैं। एशिया के तो बहुत से

देशों से हमारे यहां विशेषज्ञों की मांग आई हुई है, और दूसरी प्रकार की सहायता की मांग भी वे लोग कर रहे हैं । जहां ये बड़ी बड़ी चीजें हमारे देश में हो रही हैं वहां बड़े खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि कुछ ऐसी छोटी चीजें हैं जोकि आवश्यक हैं और जिन को अभी हम नहीं कर पाये हैं ।

कितने लोग ऐसे हैं जोकि सिंदरी देखने जाते हैं, कितने लोग भाखड़ा-नंगल या दामोदर वैली प्राजैक्ट देखने जाते हैं ? लेकिन जो चीजें आम जनता की रोज़ाना की जिन्दगी से ताल्लुक रखने वाली हैं, उन को देख देख कर जनसाधारण जब यह पाते हैं कि उन की छोटी छोटी कठिनाइयां अभी दूर नहीं हुई हैं, तो उस से उन को बड़ा असन्तोष होता है । आज भी पेशकार को बगैर रुपया दिये हुए अदालत में मुकदमा पेश नहीं होता, आज भी कोर्ट मुहर्रिर को बगैर रुपया दिये हुए जमानत के रिलीज़ आर्डर्स नहीं मिलते, आज भी किसी कोर्ट के आर्डर की या किसी दूसरे कागज़ की नकल लेने के लिये अलावा कानूनी फीस के ऊपर की कुछ रकम भी देनी पड़ती है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वकीलों की सहायता से ।

श्री के० आर० शर्मा : कोई भी करता हो लेकिन यह चीज जारी है । और सरकार के बहुत से ऐसे दफ्तर हैं जहां कि जनसाधारण को काम पड़ते हैं । उन कामों के कराने में आज भी बड़ी बड़ी दिक्कतें मौजूद हैं । इन दिक्कतों के और कारणों के अलावा, मेरी निगाह में दो कारण मुख्य हैं । एक कारण तो मुझे यह मालूम पड़ता है कि स्टेट्स में मिनिस्टर्स के जो चुनाव होते हैं वह बहुत गलत तरीके से होते हैं । बहुत जगह किसी खास गुट का आदमी होने की वजह से किसी को मिनिस्टर मुकर्रर कर दिया जाता है । यह नहीं देखा जाता कि उन में काबलियत कितनी है, या जो महकमा उन के सुपुर्द किया जा रहा है उस महकमे के कामों के मुताल्लिक उन को कोई जानकारी भी है या नहीं । किसी व्यक्ति के बाप दादे शहर में रहे और दुकानदारी का काम किया और आज वह मिनिस्टर आफ एग्रीकल्चर हो गये । कोई महाशय कवि हैं और लेखक हैं और उन को मिनिस्टर आफ इर्रीगेशन बना दिया गया । इस तरह से स्टेट्स में मिनिस्टर मुकर्रर होते हैं । नतीजा यह होता है कि सारी कार्रवाई उसी तरह से चलती है जिस तरह से कि महकमे के आफिसर्स चाहते हैं, और यदि कोई त्रुटियां मिनिस्टर साहब के नोटिस में लाई जाती हैं तो उन की तरफ वे कभी ध्यान नहीं देते । जैसेकि उन के आफिसर्स उन से कह देते हैं उसी तरह से वे कार्रवाई करते हैं । हालत यह हो गई है कि लोग अपनी अपनी कठिनाइयां सार्वजनिक कार्यकर्ताओं के पास ले कर जाते हैं । लेकिन जब सार्वजनिक कार्यकर्ताओं की कोई बात नहीं सुनी जाती तो वे भी खामोश हो कर और निराश हो कर बैठ जाते हैं । यह हालत आज हमारी स्टेट्स में है ।

दूसरी बात मेरे ख्याल से यह है कि हमारे जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट हैं वे उस भावना से काम नहीं करते जिस भावना से सरकार उन से काम कराना चाहती है । मेरा ख्याल है कि अगर डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट चाहे कि उस के मातहत आफिसर्स में करप्शन न रहे तो मैं यकीन के साथ कहता हूं कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट में करप्शन रह नहीं सकता ।

डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट यह नहीं देखते कि अदालत में मजिस्ट्रेट या दूसरे लोग जो उन के मातहत हैं वे ठीक वक्त पर आते हैं या नहीं । वहां पर क्या कार्यवाही हो रही है और वह ठीक से चल रही है या नहीं यह भी

[श्री के० आर० शर्मा]

वह जा कर नहीं देखते । आज भी कुछ डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट मुगल बादशाहों की तरह से बरताव करते हैं । उन के शिकारगाह मुकर्रर हैं । उन के शिकारगाहों में जो उन के मातहत अफसर उन की आवश्यक सामग्री आदि का प्रबन्ध करते हैं उन का वह विशेष ध्यान रखते हैं, और यह मातहत अफसर चाहे कितनी भी गलतियां करें उन के सारे गुनाह माफ होते हैं चाहे वह कुछ काम करें या न करें, या ऐसा काम करें जिस से जनता को परेशानी हो, तो भी उन के गुनाहों की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता । अगर कलक्टर साहब के किसी मातहत की बीवी खूबसूरत है तो उस को प्रोमोशन वगैरह देने का खास ध्यान रखा जाता है । कोई कोई डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट ऐसे हैं जिन्हों ने सरकारी अफसरों के लिये अलग क्लब खुलवा रखे हैं । उन में नान आफिशियल्स नहीं जा सकते, और उन क्लबों का नियम यह है कि जो अफसर वहां जायेंगे वे जोड़े से जायेंगे । उन की बीवी का वहां साथ जाना जरूरी है ।

श्री एम० पी० मिश्र : और जिन के बीवी नहीं है वह क्या करें ?

श्री के० आर० शर्मा : वे अपना विचार करें । आजकल डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेटस की यह हालत है । मेरा ख्याल है कि होम मिनिस्ट्री को ऐसे नियम बना देने चाहियें कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट्स और इंडियन एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस के जो और आफिसर्स हैं उन के काम के मुताल्लिक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट वक्तन फवक्तन यहां अपनी रिपोर्ट्स भेजा करें । और यदि किन्हीं बड़ी भारी शिकायतों के मुताल्लिक यहां भी दरख्वास्तें आयें तो होम मिनिस्ट्री उन पर विचार करे । और यदि किसी डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट या आई० ए० एस० आफिसर के खिलाफ संगीन शिकायत हो तो जिस स्टेट को वह ऐलाटेड हों उसको वहां से हटा कर दूसरी दूर की स्टेट को भेज दिया जाय । जैसे मान लीजिये कि उत्तर प्रदेश के किसी आफिसर के खिलाफ कोई शिकायत है तो उस को आप त्रिपुरा या अंदमान भेज दीजिये ।

रक्षा संगठन मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) : वहां जा कर भी वह शिकायत का काम करेगा ।

श्री के० आर० शर्मा : अगर उस के बाद भी उन के खिलाफ शिकायत आयें और ऐसे मामले हों कि वह नाकाबिल इलाज समझे जायें तो उन को पदच्युत कर दिया जाय । इस तरह के नियम होम मिनिस्ट्री को बनाने चाहियें, यदि इस के लिये कानून की आवश्यकता हो और विधान में परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता हो तो उस पर भी होम मिनिस्ट्री विचार करे । अगर ऐसा ख्याल हो कि जो कुछ मैंने होम मिनिस्ट्री के लिये कहा वह ठीक है तो श्री पंत जी से मेरा निवेदन है कि वह चीफ मिनिस्टर्स को ऐसा मशविरा दें और अपने प्रभाव का इधर प्रयोग करें कि मिनिस्टर्स की नियुक्ति में चीफ मिनिस्टर्स यह ख्याल रखें कि वह योग्य हों और यह भी ध्यान रखें कि जो विभाग उन मिनिस्टर्स के सुपुर्द किया जाय उन को उस की कितनी जानकारी है ।

इस के अलावा मुझे एक बात सरकारी नौकरियों में जो चुनाव किये जाते हैं उन के बारे में कहनी है । जहां आज हमारे देश में पढ़े लिखे लोगों में बेकारी बड़ी बुरी तरह से पैदा हो गई है वहां उस बेकारी में और भी तीखापन इसलिये आ गया है कि हमारे नौजवानों को जो यहां पर रिक्रूटमेंट की ऐजन्सियां हैं उन में बिल्कुल विश्वास नहीं है । यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन में जरूर कुछ लोगों को विश्वास है इस के अलावा स्टेट पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन में भी उस से कुछ कम विश्वास है । लेकिन जो डिपार्टमेंटल रिक्रूटमेंट होते हैं उन में तो

उन का बिल्कुल ही विश्वास नहीं है । हमारे पास बहुत से लोग आते हैं और वह ऐसी इच्छा रखते हैं कि हम उन को इस मामले में कुछ सहायता करें । हम उन को इस बात के समझाने का भरसक प्रयत्न करते हैं कि वे अपनी दरख्वास्तें भेजें, इन्टव्यू में जायें और वहां न्याय का बर्ताव हो, यदि वे योग्य समझे जायेंगे तो अवश्य ले लिये जायेंगे । लेकिन हमारे बहुत समझाने पर भी उन को यह विश्वास नहीं होता है कि वहां पर जो चुनाव होगा उस में उन के साथ न्याय होगा । वह ऐसा ख्याल करते हैं कि अगर बोर्ड में पंजाबी होगा तो वह पंजाबी आदमी को लेगा, अगर बंगाली होगा तो वह बंगाली आदमी को लेगा । इस प्रकार से कहीं प्राविंशियलिज्म का ख्याल होता है और कहीं बिरादरी का ख्याल होता है, और कहीं दूसरी तरह का ख्याल सामने आता है जो कि इंसाफ के खिलाफ हो । लोग यह समझते हैं कि किसी भी सूरत से इन सर्विसों के चुनाव में ठीक से निश्चय नहीं होता है । अगर किसी प्रकार हम ऐसी बात पैदा कर सकें कि हमारे नौजवान रिक्रूटिंग एजेंन्सीज में विश्वास रखने लगें तो हमारी बहुत बड़ी कठिनाई दूर हो जायगी । हमें कोई न कोई ऐसा तरीका अवश्य निकालना चाहिये कि रिक्रूटमेंट करने वाले लोग सही तरीके से चुनाव करें और लोगों को यह विश्वास हो कि हम ने दरख्वास्त दे दी है और वहां पर ठीक तरह से चुनाव होगा, यदि हम इस योग्य होंगे तो ले लिये जायेंगे । जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा तब तक यह बेकारों की समस्या और तीव्र होती जायेगी । और लोगों को ज्यादा चुभती जायेगी ।

यह दो तीन चीजें मैं ने इसलिये निवेदन की कि माननीय पंत जी और माननीय दातार जी उन पर विचार करें और कोई न कोई हल निकालने की अवश्य कोशिश करें ।

Shri Thanu Pillai (Tirunelveli): This Ministry which is responsible for public service and public security can be congratulated so far the public security is concerned, but when we come to the services which are important for the preservation of public security, we are not happy to note that the service conditions are not what they ought to be.

The Government, especially so in a socialistic State, must be a model employer. We pass laws for the private sector. We tell the people what they should do and how should treat their employees. But how do we treat our employees, and what example are we setting towards the employment of persons?

We heard Members pointing out the disparity between the State services and the Central services. We have been raising this issue time and again that to maintain peace in the States, the Central and the State services must be co-ordinated. That is a big scheme which cannot be done overnight I know, but no attempt has been made. I would suggest that a pay Commission —not Central Services Pay Commission, but an all-India Pay Commission —should be appointed for all services in the country, State, Central, Railway, Posts and Telegraphs and even Municipal, to determine what should be the minimum and the maximum that should be paid to an officer employed by the State in whatever sector.

This difficulty apart, what are the present service conditions? A man drafted from the State Service on Rs. 80 pay scale, serves here for 12 years without confirmation. He draws Rs. 400 and when he goes on pension, he gets Rs. 100, whereas if he had been confirmed, for all the service rendered, he would be drawing Rs. 200 as pension. This is a real grievance. Why should you draft a man, direct him to serve for 12 years without Confirmation so that at the age of 55 he retires with a heart-burn. He knows two years in advance that he cannot get confirmation, and you know what frustration he will feel, and what type of work and loyalty you can expect from

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him. It is no wonder that top secret papers go into undesirable hands and uncomfortable questions are coming up in this House off and on. I do not say what they do is right, but we are giving room for all these things. The State by removing certain anomalies by administrative acts can set right so many ill-feelings and bad tempers in the officers in the subordinate services.

People have been asked to appear before the Union Public Service Commission—subordinate service people to be drafted into Superintendents of I and II grades. They pass. There is a list. A section is confirmed and then they bring in another rule that people who have not appeared also may be given some security in the same post which they are holding, and they are also confirmed; and half the list of qualified men are left out. They are all frustrated men.

Then, they give an opportunity to the stenographers to qualify themselves as Assistants in the Secretariat. About 100 or 200 qualify themselves. About 150 or 170 are confirmed. Twenty or thirty are left out, and then they change the rule that the stenographers may not become secretarial staff. There is an opinion in the minds of the Government servants in the lower grades that this is done by somebody higher up to accommodate some people in whom they are interested, to draft them into particular cadres and then change the rules, and thus these people are hard hit. These are not happy conditions in service which is entrusted with the execution of all the important work for our country which we are now trying to build up.

Then, there was a suggestion about the pay scales of the United Kingdom and the United States of America being Rs. 750 a month and all that. Are we going to have a high pay structure, or are we going to have a low pay structure? And, what is the minimum and what is the maximum? Here is a man who draws Rs. 50 or Rs. 55 and it was interesting to hear Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani pointing out that in the case of the Third Grade clerks the promotion was from Rs. 60 to Rs. 55, and the annual increment from Rs. 5 to Rs. 3. These are not happy or healthy conditions and this is not the way to set an example to the private sector which is expected to co-operate with us.

A word about the private sector. Our officers, young scientists, who come from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research, offer their services to Burmah-Shell and Caltex and go for employment there. This is only a stepping stone for them to get into other better employment. We say that Rs. 3,000 is too much and it should be reduced to Rs. 1,500 and so the officer thinks of going to the private sector, But why do you allow the private sector to give Rs. 5,000 as salary, let alone the hill allowance, sea passage, etc.? Have we no authority to control what the private sector pays to these people? Can we allow the Services to be depleted of efficient men and run it with only inefficient people that are left out of the private sector. The interests of society demand that the services of educated men, scientists and other important people are utilised for the public sector in order to build up a strong India.

There is another small thing that I wish to refer to. For reasons of financial considerations, the P. T. O. concessions given to Central Government staff were withdrawn or rather suspended. Time and again we have been raising this question. The position is that it is as if those Government servants are living in Fiji when they think of their homes; they could not go back. I know that the conditions in Delhi are so difficult that a man drawing Rs. 200 or Rs. 250, with two or three children, cannot think of seeing his people for two or three years. After all, the Railway is giving concession tickets to so many kinds of people. Is it so difficult to give P.T.O. to the Central Government staff? Railway servants are Government servants; they get half a dozen passes

every year. Do Postal Service people get free telephone facilities or free postal facilities? Do Income-tax people get freedom from income-tax payment? Just because they work in that particular department, do they get concessions from their department? Why should there be this disparity? Either you give it for all or cancel it for all. This is our pay structure and this is our system. Whatever system might have been in vogue on the railways owned by companies, the system of giving some concessions to the railway people and denying them to the Central Government staff of other departments is very unfair. They have a right and just grievance in that they have not got a fair deal at the hands of the Government. You decide to give or not to give, it does not matter, but when you give to artists and songsters a few to and fro tickets, can you not give one-third or two-thirds concession to Government servants after two or three years of hard work? Is it unfair for them to expect it when all other people do get it at the hands of the Railway—profit or loss does not matter?

Then I come to the U.P.S.C. There is a circular that our staff must learn Hindi very soon. Well and good. We have got Hindi as the national language and we are going to introduce it in 1960 and from 1965 it will be completely in Hindi. Now, the Finance Minister or the Education Minister of Madras has stated in reply to a question that the U.P.S.C. examinations, from 1960 onwards, will be held in the regional languages also. Now, we are at a loss to know whether our boys in the State should learn Hindi or not. You here tell the old people who are about to retire to learn Hindi quickly, and there is the Minister of a State who says that the U.P.S.C. examinations will be conducted in the regional languages also I do not know in what language the administration of the country will be conducted between State and State, and Centre and States. When we drew attention to this, it is disallowed. This is an important question. The U.P.S.C. is conducting examinations and boys from all States are coming. They should be given an idea whether the U. P. S. C. examinations will be conducted only in Hindi if it is so. If it is going to be conducted in the regional languages, tell them now and let them know about it, so that pro-Hindi and anti-Hindi nuisances can be avoided in the States.

Again, about the U.P.S.C., some hon. Members said that we could trust them; some others said that we could not trust them. I give you a sample of the questions put to candidates by the U.P.S.C.: What community do you belong to? What is your religion? In the case of converts, they put the question: What was your original community? Now, I ask this question: Where is the necessity for putting such questions? If you do not select the boys without these questions, they think that they are unfit or misfits and they go away.

Shri Tyagi: Do U.P.S.C. put such questions—questions about his caste?

Shri Thanu Pillai: Yes. questions about caste. If he is a convert, they ask: Before your conversion, what caste did you belong to? If the boys are not selected, then they go with the impression that because they do not belong to a particular caste, they have not been selected.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Meerut Distt. —South): That might be for Scheduled Castes.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): It is for everybody.

Shri Thanu Pillai: It is for members of all castes? For all castes of forward communities. But where is the necessity for the U.P.S.C. to find out to what particular community or caste he belongs?

Something was said about missionaries. I quite realise that when a foreign government is interested in proselytising our people, that is bad. We expect loyalty from the Christians. Are we to understand that all our Christians are disloyal to this

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country, including those induced by foreign money etc.? I say that they are as loyal as any other citizen—perhaps they are more loyal than any other community in this country. I tell you that conversion was not because of the foreign money but of the communalism that we practised, the caste prejudices that we have and the way the Scheduled Castes are being treated. Take Travancore and Tamilnad. It is the Scheduled Castes and Nadars whom they are able to convert more freely. It is a challenge to Hinduism—whether we are going to improve the lot of the backward or Scheduled Castes people or whether we are going to succumb to proselytisation by other religious teachers. You will not treat them well yourselves and you will not allow others to convert them. That is a wrong thing. May I say this? Although people may or may not like proselytisation, it is not for us to say that religious teachers are doing something wrong in the country. It may be that some foreign agents are there in some pockets in India, but for a Parliament to say that on an all-India basis the Christian community or the Christian missionaries are doing such conversion is not a very responsible utterance.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma (Sikar): They are even kidnapping girls and boys.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may disregard the interruption and proceed.

Shri Thanu Pillai: What I plead is this. Let us not create an opinion that the Christians are a bad lot, that Christian missionaries as a whole are a bad lot. That impression should not be created in this House and that is my only anxiety.

About Andaman Islands, the emotional Bengali leaders spoke yesterday. We all feel that that wound in the body of India should be healed. But let those emotional people not forget that other wounds are there in the body. Brother Kotelavala from Ceylon is sending thousands of enterprising Malayalees and Madrasis out of Ceylon. There are evacuees from Ceylon and Burma also. Let the Andaman Islands, the place where our leaders did their penance for independence, be an abode for all India of a representative character so that from all parts of India people may colonise there and make it a place of pilgrimage for future generations so as not to forget the horrors of enslavement.

Shri Punnoose: Many hon. Members congratulated the hon. Minister on the successful law and order position in the country and the Deputy Minister also prided himself on that score. I believe this question has to be examined a little more closely. That there is apparent law and order in the country is conceded. But, if you look closely, you will find that year by year our Budget on the police is swelling. This year also we are asked to vote for Rs. 1,77,79,000 as against Rs. 1,59,94,000 for 1953-54. That is a rise of Rs. 20 lakhs. On the Intelligence Bureau also we are asked to vote for Rs. 1,60,09,600 this year, that is, practically 48 lakhs more than last year. It should be remembered that this is apart from the money we spend on police administration in the Part C States. There have been complaints that the expenditure on police has been increasing in the States also. In almost every State Assembly there has been this complaint. But, my complaint is not about the increase in expenditure. But, with every increase in expenditure on the police, there is an increase in the number of crimes also.

Recently, it was stated on the floor of this House that in Delhi crimes are on the increase. In many State Legislatures there were very serious strictures about this. It was stated in the Bihar Assembly that life and limbs were in danger there. There were very many important cases, very starting cases which have gone undetectetd. Very recently, newspapers have passed very strong strictures about the way in which these cases are being

handled by the police. I may quote from the *Times of India* editorial.

> "Whether it is extortion of bribes from wayside hawkers, allowing the illegal sale of cinema tickets, harassing the peasants on complaints by the landed and the well-to-do, or, as has been alleged in the West Bengal Assembly, conniving at, if not profiteering from the smuggling of men and goods across the Indo-Pak border, the allegation against the police remain many and varied. In a number of States prohibition has added to the temptations in their way."

With the increase in crimes, another feature also appears. The public becomes more and more discontented against the police. There are very serious allegations. The other day I was talking to another hon. Member in this House on the Congress side. When I complained about the behaviour of the T. C. State police, he told me, 'what about U. P.; the same thing happens there also." This sort of complaint against the police is there all round. But the Ministry says that law and order situation is safe. It is not all real but only apparent.

About Delhi, the Minister said that murders have increased. He tried to find out some theoretical reason for murders have increased. He tried to affect the law and order situation. But, here in Delhi, I am told that the India Gate is not a safe place for men to frequent after eight o'clock at night.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Go and see; there is no danger. What are you talking; go and experience.

Shri Punnoose: The whole police apparatus as it is conditioned does not appear to me to be satisfactory at all. We have to examine this a little more closely when you will find that there is growing discontent among the police itself. We have heard about strikes and hunger-strikes in the cities of Calcutta and Madras. The condition of the ordinary policemen—the rank and file—is far from satisfactory. I am told that even in Delhi, during winter, warm clothing is not supplied to the police and an Assistant Sub-inspector of Police, pompously called an officer, is asked to lead a smart life on a basic pay of Rs. 80 per month. Much worse is the case of constables. And, this is an all-India feature. Unless we are able to give them better standards, we cannot expect them to behave better than they do now. The whole police apparatus, as we have inherited from the British, was organised and developed to keep the colonial rule in tact. This set-up can do nothing but harm for a democratic State. Therefore, I agree with the hon. Member from the other side in the suggestion that a Police Commission should be set up to go into the whole question. I am sceptical about leaving the whole thing to police experts. Recently, there was a meeting of the police experts at Lucknow and they made certain suggestions. One of them was that the finger-prints of all citizens in U. P. may be taken so that crimes may be detected. Apart from the repulsive nature of that proposal, there can be nothing more effective than that to alienate public sympathy and public co-operation. Therefore, the whole question has to be dealt with at a high level and minds which react to public aspirations should take up the question and deal with it properly. Therefore, I suggest that a Commission be set up and without any further delay, including representatives of Parliament as well as State Legislatures, which may go into the question seriously.

Reference has been made here to the conditions of civil servants, especially of the lower grade. The condition of the third grade clerks and the lower division clerks has been stated strongly here. But, look at the picture generally. Fifty-nine per cent. of the total employees, of the civil services, get a basic pay of only Rs. 51/- a month. Four lakhs and twenty thousand get a basic wage between Rs. 51/-and Rs. 100. Only 9 ? per cent. get more than

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Rs. 100 a month as basic pay. There are 64 persons getting more than Rs. 3000|- a month. The Government is the biggest employer in this country employing more than 9 lakhs of people. Unless this picture is changed and this inequality in remuneration is done away with, we cannot expect any amount of efficient work.

There is another figure worked out. Thirty-nine Ministers and Deputy Ministers receive Rs. 9,75,000 as yearly salarly, that is, an average of Rs. 2000 per month. Ninety-seven officers of the Secretariat receive Rs. 11,66,800 a year, which works out to a monthly salaray of Rs. 1141|- each. One thousand eighty one members of other establishments in the Central Secretariat draw only Rs. 13,58,600 per year, that is, an average of Rs. 80 per month. Our Prime Minister and his chief lieutenant, the Home Minister, before they go out to build a socialistic pattern of society in India, must put their own house in order, and let there be some socialism in their own secretariat.

The demands of the lower division clerks have been dismissed in a single sentence. I strongly protest at the callous way in which it has been done. At least it ought to be stated why their demand has been rejected. The lower division clerks have been agitating for the last 7 years and they have sent memoranda and representations to the Prime Minister, signed by thousands of them; they had interviews with the Prime Minister. He replied sympathetically. Shri Guha, the Finance Minister, on one occasion, addressing the clerks conceded that the budget of a clerk is deficit by Rs. 40 a month. And yet see how it has been dismissed. This is not the way how a democratic government should deal with its employees. Their case has to be taken up. After all the very modest demand that they are making cannot be dismissed like that by a democratic government, a democratic government that talks in the name of a socialistic pattern of society. And it

3 P.M

has to be taken into serious consideration. On 1st March, 1955 they declined to draw their salaries as a protest. And the Deputy Minister, I remember to have heard, said that the services are quite content—though it is very apparent that there is trouble, heartburning and discontent among them.

And when they come up you say "communism" and "subversion.". You cannot put down people like that. After all, the line between hunger and anger is very thin.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: They sound the same way.

Shri Punnoose: Your punishments cannot keep them long. There is retrenchment of the civil servants. Large numbers engaged by the Department of Food have been retrenched, and over the heads of a large number of these people the Damocles' sword of termination of service is hanging. And then, a large number of people are conveniently kept as temporary. I have in mind the cases of the civil servants of the Indian Audit and Accounts Departments retrenched on various grounds and also the employees of the Civil Supplies Department. Something has to be done about them. I am told that even in Delhi there are constables recruited in 1947-48 who are still remaining as temporary. Why should that position be allowed to continue?

In the same way the Government is coming and trying to put very stringent fetters on the rights of these people to organise and talk collectively. There is a rule that no outsider can be the President or Secretary of a Union. I can understand your not allowing a particular person to enter a particular organisation. That is also bad. But that is understandable. Why should a union of clerks or a union of officers be there? It is for the purpose of representing grievances. Unless there is somebody who works wholetime for it, how can it function? But the rule says that no outsider can be there. Why do you fear the outsider so much? What is the reason for this

panicky mind? The Government are saying that their employees should not ventilate their grievances publicly. After all, government servants want an organisation for placing their grievances and getting them redressed. It is the right of an Indian citizen to tell the people about his conditions. But you will not allow your civil servants to tell the people what their sufferings are. You say that they can make representations to the authorities. It is because they have complaints against the authorities that they want to have Unions. But you will not allow them. It is not fair.

Then with regard to the service rules, under the Indian Administrative Service (Recruitment) Rules, 1954 you ban a government servant from joining any political organisation, any organisation dealing with politics. Not only that. He has another duty to perform. And that duty is that he should report if any of his relations takes part in an organisation which is suspected to be subversive. And what is the definition of "subversive"? That is quite simple namely that the Government will decide from time to time what activity or organisation is subversive. Therefore you are asking a government servant to spy on his own kith and kin. All this betrays a panicky mind, a mind that is suspicious about your own people, a mind that is suspicious about your own employees Why should there be necessity for these things unless you are aware that your gigantic schemes etc. are ending in a failure? If you are sure of your grounds, why should you be so suspicious about these things?

The question of Manipur was referred to. The Deputy Minister said that the Manipur question has not been dealt with because the States Reorganisation Commission's report is expected. I do not think that the States Reorganisation Commission is asked to recommend types of governments. After all, the people of Manipur want responsible government, a government in which they will have a share. It cannot be denied for one day by a Government which believes in democracy. Why should it be delayed? Moreover, Manipur, Tripura and all these areas do not demand that they should be merged with any part of India. On the other hand, they have got certain cultural, linguistic hall-marks of their own and they want to be treated as separate units, to be governed by themselves. It is something which you cannot overlook. And the repression that is employed in Manipur is something which is unworthy of a democratic government. There, all parties, all sections of the people have joined together to demand their own government, their own legislature, and a government responsible to the people. I understand that lakhs of signatures have been gathered and that they are approaching the Home Minister to settle this issue. I hope that their demands will be agreed to and that responsible government will be established in that State soon.

Shri Banerjee (Midnapore-Jhargram): The Home Ministry is responsible for the maintenance of law and order and for the Services. Of course there are many matters that have to be discussed, but I should like to discuss only two points.

When I went through the report issued by the Home Ministry I found on page 2 of Volume I the following statement:

> *"Rules and regulations under the All India Services Act*, 1951. As mentioned in paragraph 5 of the Report for 1953-54, a conference of Chief Secretaries was held in April 1954. The following fifteen sets of Rules have been finalised in the light of the decisions taken at the conference and have been promulgated."

Obviously, these rules were framed under the authority of article 309 of the Constitution. This article requires that service rules will be passed by legislation. But I find that there is no legislation. How these rules are

[Shri Banerjee]

being finalised and promulgated without those being placed before Parliament and how these service rules are now applied to the present cadre, I do not understand. Of course in 1951 the All India Services Act was passed by Parliament. There I find that it has got retrospective effect. But that Act does not validate the rules framed by Chief Secretaries for services like the IAS and the IPS. As such I fail to understand how these rules framed by the Chief Secretaries, without getting any sanction of law from the Parliament, can have the force of law.

The second point I should like to urge is as regards the recruitment to these two Cadres of the All India Services, namely the IAS and the IPS. Of course, after Independence, we had to take recourse to appointing certain officers as members of the IAS and the IPS. There was no doubt about that, but it was done with this expectation that as soon as properly qualified men come after passing the prescribed examinations, they would be replaced by those persons, and those nominated earlier to the IAS and the IPS would be generally eliminated from that. But I find that even now those nominated persons are in service in the IAS and the IPS cadre. Though persons have come in after having been successful in the prescribed examinations for the IAS and the IPS, yet we find that the nominated IAS and IPS officers are now in charge of the districts. And we find that they are not equal to, and they are not as much alike and as much alert to the responsibilities as the persons who come in after passing the prescribed examinations for the IAS and the IPS.

The difficulty is this. I have got experience of it in my own State. After these nominated persons have come into the Services, we find that the district magistrates have not been up to the mark, the mark that was required after the ICS people retired. So it is very necessary that the persons who come in after passing the prescribed examinations should be allowed to take charge as district officers, instead of those nominated IAS and IPS officers who have got less qualifications. Naturally when these nominated persons take charge as district officers they have got some soft corner in their hearts for their subordinates. I have got some experience of this in my own district. Some deputy magistrates were transferred several times from one place to another; but the district officer recommended in certain cases, this man is a very competent officer, therefore, I cannot spare him. In this way, the transfer was cancelled several times. That is the way how the administration is going on.

My submission is this. In the Army, during the war, when the number of commissioned officers fell short, some emergency commissioned officers were recruited. But as soon as the trained commissioned officers became available, their services were dispensed with. I do not know why the same principle should not be applied even in the civil line, and why the persons who have come through the proper channel after passing the prescribed examinations should not be allowed to replace those old nominated officers and it take charge of the districts as the administrative head.

These are the two points I wanted to dilate upon.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): Twenty-eight hon. Members of this House have taken part in the discussion which was initiated yesterday on this motion placed before the House by you. I have had the opportunity of listening to most of the speeches. I am on the whole grateful to the hon. Members of this House for their approach towards the various problems that flow out of this motion.

It covers a wide ground and I can easily understand that one can grow warm or even excited over some of the points which can be extracted out of the large reservoir which is contained within the Home Ministry. Still, I feel that hon. Members have been good enough to deal with the

various issues which call for consideration, in a very constructive manner. Their approach is all that one could have desired. Opinions may differ here and there, but if we all combine together to exchange our thoughts, and to attach due weight to the views expressed by hon. Members of this House without being unduly influenced by the quarter from which those views emanate, I think we as Ministers would benefit thereby.

I am conscious of the shortcomings and deficiencies that one can easily point out in our administrative machine. I am not oblivious of my own shortcomings. To live is to learn. I therefore, listened to every speech in a receptive mood, so that I may benefit thereby. After all, we happen to be placed in a position which enables us today to serve in our own way, howsoever humble that way may be, the 360 millions living in this land. We can approach our task only in a spirit of humility, and rely on the goodwill and the helpful assistance of our collaborators, whether they are Members of this House or the members of public services.

Many points were placed before the House in the course of the discussion. They cover almost a limitless field. I regret that it will not be possible for me to refer to everyone of them. But all the same I shall do what I can with respect to every suggestion that has been made here. And if any Member who has spoken, or who could not find time to do so, has anything more to bring to my notice, I shall be thankful if he will speak to me or if necessary call me to his own residence. I am at your disposal. You may use me as you like.

Sir, we are passing through dynamic times. They are difficult, but all the same, they are propitious, they are full of promise. This Parliament has charged us to work for a welfare State based on the socialist pattern. That is the objective which has been authoritatively prescribed for us by our masters, the Members of Parliament. We and those who are associated with us in the Administration, the services, have to combine together in order to carry out that mandate. Government function through Services. They can achieve their aims only through the agency of the Public Services, of course, always depending on the co-operation and goodwill and confidence of the people in general. We have been taught again and again that if the means are clean and good, the ends will be achieved. So, in order that we may achieve our ends the means have to adjust themselves to the needs and exigencies of the times and the requirements of that central, pivotal objective which we have been asked to constantly place before ourselves. That is their main function today, and I cannot but hope that they will make the full use of the opportunity which Providence has given them. In the olden days, our Services had to serve masters that lived thousands of miles away from our country. Their condition was at times extremely difficult, but a new era has dawned for them and they have been relieved of the embarrassment which happened to be their constant lot in those days. The conflict between one's duty as one conceives it and one's loyalty to the Government to which one happens to be wedded for the time is an excruciating one, but they have luckily get out of that stage.

Now, we have to go forward; we have to work together. I for one feel that there is no room for any difference or distinction between the people, the Members, the Ministers or the services now. We have to work for an egalitarian society. So the public servants are our colleagues and I count upon their spirit of comradeship. We move together and we go together.

Let us then place before ourselves the directive principles which had been laid down in our Constitution for the guidance of every one who happens to be in a position to influence the course of events in this country. If public servants, be they executive officers or, if I may say so with all humility, Judges of the Supreme

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

Court or of the High Courts, place before themselves those directive principles which embody the essence of the concepts which man in the pursuit of social justice has succeeded in discovering, then all will be well, and our progress will be speeded up. I look forward to that spirit permeating all our Services. This spirit must be in accord with our definite objective and with the principles that have been laid down for our guidance.

The superior Services in this country have always possessed the qualities of efficiency, industry and integrity. They continue to do so and, I believe, in a larger measure. But they were cut off from the life currents of our society. They were living in stagnant backwaters of an artificial dam, while fresh waves were rising and falling throughout the rest of India all around them. They lost their warmth. Above all, the quality that they need today is one of humanity. I sometimes feel that not only our Services, but also perhaps others, have been lacking in democracy and social culture. It is not a question of making correct statistical tables or framing and drafting the laws in a correct manner, but of establishing that emotional concord with the common man which would enable one to share his joys and sorrows without any effort in a spontaneous way. That is what we desire, and I would appeal to the Services to cultivate that supreme quality. Everything else will follow. How can a man who is distressed, when he sees another man in trouble, take any bribe, demand it or tolerate the idea of any social injustice? We have laid perhaps greater emphasis on intellectual qualities than on cultural or moral qualities, whatever one may like to call them. But our Services have now to identify themselves with the mass of the people in this country. I do not see why there should be any artificial division between the two. That stage is gone and it is up to us to maintain the dignity and prestige of the Services and also to maintain them in reasonable ease and comfort.

Regardless of the merits of certain propositions which were put forward today, I was glad to find that some of the eminent Members sitting on the opposite Benches are deeply concerned over the scanty wage that some of the persons serving in the secretariat are getting. They seem to be of the opinion that public servants should be given such wage as would enable them to live in comfort, to concentrate on public service free from all worries and anxieties. I welcome that approach I hope that hon. Members will follow that up to the logical end. And that will mean the provision of adequate funds and the provision of adequate resources so that this purpose may be achieved, and if they will co-operate with us in that matter, I think many of the difficulties which Government have to face and many of those sensitive, sentimental pains which they and we share together will go off simultaneously. So reason and sentiment will be married and we will see ease and comfort born out of that combination.

But, Sir, I have referred to some of these things as I feel that it is time that the entire question of our public servants were considered on a non-party basis. Whoever be in charge of the Government, he can function only through the Services; there is no other way; no other country has any other way. So, let there be no carping criticism of the Services. If there is anything wrong, lay the responsibility squarely on my shoulders and I am blessed with the capacity to bear it so long as you allow me to sit here. But, let them be spared from criticism for acts for which they are not responsible but for which I am answerable having allowed them to function in that way. I hope that the democratic way of approach will assert itself in our day to day regulation of public affairs in this House or outside.

One of the things which will not perhaps be known to some of the hon Members of this House is worth mentioning. There is hardly any civilised

country in the world where the numbers of public servants as compared with their masters are as small as they are in our country. Whether you go to the U. S. A. or to U. K. or to any other advanced country today you will find that per thousand they have got many more public servants than we have in our country. Yet, we have been functioning, I think, fairly well and latterly even those who have come here from long distances have testified to the efficiency of our work which would indirectly reflect on the efficiency of our Services too.

Not only is it true of the Services in general; it is still more true of the police. I have a booklet before me and you will be glad to know that in an international conference which was held recently in a place far away from here under the auspices of the UNO, statistics of crime from different countries were compared and it was found that India was almost the first and that all others lagged behind India in its clean life. Well, the people of our country are entitled to credit for that but the police who have come in from the people should not be deprived of a certain measure of it too.

I would have given you the figures but I do not think I need take more of the time over that. I can only say that taking the grave and serious offences and taking the whole bunch of non-cognizable or cognizable offences, our country occupies a place at the bottom and all others take the palm above it. That is a matter over which we can compliment ourselves.

Hon. Members will be further pleased to learn that during the last two years, there has been an appreciable fall in the total number of crimes recorded in the entire country. It has come down year by year during the last four or five years I was just told that some complaint had been made that the expenditure over the police had been increasing continuously. It is not, I think, absolutely correct. In fact in some cases there has been a reduction. In the report that I have before me—some hon. Members may have seen it—it is said that the police budgeting has been reduced in several States. But still I think that it is desirable that government servants should receive such emoluments as are essential for their upkeep. I am also of the opinion that every effort should be made to provide houses for government servants. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani was pleased to invite the attention of the Government and the hon. Members to the pacuity of suitable accommodation in Delhi itself. I think we should make an attempt to remove such complaints and it is our duty to provide, to the extent our purse permits, reasonable accommodation for government servants.

I am also of the opinion that where a police man receives a serious injury sometimes they are killed, sometimes they are maimed or crippled, then adequate and reasonable pension should be given to their heirs or to them when they lose their lives or are maimed and crippled for their life because of their participation in deeds of bravery and courage. I do not know but I should like even the State Governments to consider if it is not possible to relieve the burdens which government servants in the lower and the lowest ranks have to bear in the matter of fees etc. for the education of their children. Even that is a matter which, I think, is worth consideration. I hope this House will give some thought to this aspect of the question also. After all we are here to carry out the directions of the House and if the House orders us to do a thing, we should comply with the directions and carry them out whole heartedly.

I have since got that crime chart before me. You will be interested to hear that the total number of offences of cognizable type—serious ones—per one lakh of population was 1,342 in the United Kingdom, 1,322 in the U.S. A, 1,484 in France, 2,992 in West Germany, 408 in Italy, 1,605 in Japan and 165 in India.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri (Berhampore): May I know what is the percentage of detection?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I can tell you. The percentage of detection, in our country, of the cases that are considered genuine and not frivolous comes to about 45 to 50. Out of these, 30 are convicted and 15 are discharged or acquitted. This record does not compare unfavorably with several other countries. But I do not mean to suggest thereby that our police need not be reformed or that it is perfect or that our methods do not call for any scrutiny. I am prepared to accept that, as I started by saying, there are many defects and deficiencies in our system. The police have their share of them as we have a share as Ministers or non-Ministers. So, we should try our best to reform all and to create an atmosphere in the country in which nobody may stoop low. Let there be that sense of self-respect which comes in the way of a man's asking for or paying bribe. Let everyone feel that courtesy, accessibility and co-operation are due by him, be he an official or a non-official and much more when they are officials rather than non-officials. I still feel that sometimes government servants have a feeling that when a man comes to deposit land revenue they are obliging him by accepting what he pays or that when they pay pension to a pensioner, they are obliging him by doing so. That is an utterly wrong notion. In both cases, they are the customers of Government. The Government should, as an administrative concern, treat all of them with the utmost courtesy and their work should be done with the utmost promptitude. So, there is no difference of opinion with regard to the fundamentals between me and any of the Members of this House.

Sir, many questions have been referred to. I listened to the eloquent speech of Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani with the utmost attention. She deserves it; I have known her for a long time and I cherish a great regard for her and as Acharya Kripalani is not here, I may say that I have also affection for her. I shall refer particularly to two matters. One of them related to the C class clerk of the Secretariat. Well, I think the grievance is mainly not against us but against the pay Commission. We have followed the decisions of the Pay Commission. The Pay Commission had also very responsible personnel. Shri S. Varadachariar was the Chairman. Shri Hussain Imam, Shri N. V. Gadgil, Shri Mangal Singh, Shri Wadilal Lalbhai, Shri N. M. Joshi, Shri V. Srinivasa Rao, Shri Frank Anthony and Dr. J. C. Chatterjee were the Members. Well, I think it will be accepted that some of these members were life-long advocates and office-bearers of labour unions and the pioneers in the trade union movement. So they should have looked at the question from a sympathetic angle so far as the low-paid staff was concerned. It is a pity that their angle of approach does not today quite commend itself to Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani.

It is true that they have only a basic salary of Rs. 55, but besides, they get Rs. 50 as dearness allowance Rs. 5 as Delhi compensatory allowance and something by way of house-rent allowance, so that the total emoluments exceed Rs. 110. I do not mean to say that Rs. 110 is an extravagant figure. But it is more than Rs. 50 or Rs. 55 so far as the rupees that they get month by month are concerned. On that point there need be no misunderstanding. Well, sometimes difficulty arises out of numbers. If the number was small, I should have persuaded, perhaps successfully, the Finance Ministry to accept the proposal of Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani, but when thousands come in, the total bill exceeds crores and the Finance Ministry, howsoever it may desire to help, has first to see if it can find the money.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: You can introduce economy in other sectors and give it to the poorer classes.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I quite agree but economy means something being taken off from somewhere. When you are

dissatisfied with the existing state of affairs and want to disturb what is being done, taking away something from somebody will be open to still greater objection.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Do you consider this fair pay, with today's cost of living?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I think we can put an end to this dialogue between us by accepting that I see force in the arguments of Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani and because of my tenderness for her, I can be carried off the rails of reason. But whatever it may be, anyway, I shall place her speech before the Government and see what comes out of it.

An Hon. Member: Too much partiality.

Pandit G. B. Pant: There is one more point to which I shall refer. That is about Manipur. That is a sore topic. I wish she had not broached it here because she has a very poor case, and I would not like to expose it here, and to place it before her. What actually happened? Manipur is one of the Part C States, and this Parliament almost unanimously in 1951 and 1952 decided that it should have a council of advisers and not a Legislative Council. When Parliament takes that decision almost without a single dissentient voice, to expect me to break this decision of the Parliament is, I think, a vain hope.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That is not the intention.

Pandit G. B. Pant: If that be not the intention, then I think we can stick to the arrangement that the Parliament has made.

Not only that. That was in 1951. After that, the P. S. P. took some interest in Manipur affairs. They are leading the present agitation now and throughout their election campaign and otherwise, they wanted Manipur to be merged in Assam and not to be kept as an independent entity. Having advocated the merger of Manipur with Assam....

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): What is the authority for this statement?

Pandit G. B. Pant: Let her say it is not so.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: It is not true.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Has she read the manifesto that was issued there when the elections were held?

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: I have discussed with the people there. It is an open question for all Manipur, not only P. S. P.

Shri S. S. More: Whatever was said at the time of election should not be taken too seriously.

Pandit G. B. Pant: That is all right. But when it comes to breaking of heads, it becomes serious. What happened after that was this. Satyagraha—that handy name which can be grasped upon by all persons whatever their intentions or motives—was launched in Manipur on the 15th November, 1954. What happened before that? The P. S. P. Government was functioning in Travancore-Cochin. The T. T. N. C. people and some Members of Parliament wanted that South Travancore should form part of Tamil Nad. It was only a matter of reorganisation of States, but the P. S. P. Government said, we have no objection to their existence there. The result was that they had to resort to firing on a number of occasions; several persons were killed; there were numberless lathi charges and there were detentions of the worst type. Well, they thought nothing could be done until the States Reorganisation Commission had given its decision. It was after all these firings and lathi charges had occurred that they launched this movement in a place like Manipur. I have to quarrel with Shrimati Kripalani on this ground that Manipur was the last place where any one could have launched *satyagraha* because it borders on Burma and Pakistan. It had only a population of about 6 to 7 lakhs. Of those persons, the majority have little in common with the hill men who number about 2 lakhs. These 2 lakhs speak three languages, none of them understanding the other two. To ask these peo-

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ple to indulge in *satyagraha* is, to say the least, very irresponsible. What happened? Meetings were held in breach and defiance of Government orders; yet the local authorities did not do anything, but they kept aloof. Encouraged by this sort of abstinence, the people locked the doors of courts and would not let people go in. So they had to be removed. Still no action was taken. In large numbers they entered the court buildings themselves and would not let anybody do anything. Under those circumstances, what is the duty of those who have to maintain law and order? In a small place like Uppal, what did the people do? They are a very primitive sort of people for whom I have the utmost sympathy. My sorrow and regret is that they did not understand and they knew not what they were doing.

Shri S. S. More: Forgive them.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I will not only forgive them, but I am prepared to ask forgiveness from them. It gives me no joy to put a man in jail. I want the entire country to be free from jails. There should be no prisoners.

Shri S. S. More: The Preventive Detention Act has been passed.

Pandit G. B. Pant: With restraint and self-control, people should be enabled to do their work in a constitutional way. I am not against opposition. But when people break the law, what is to be done? I will read out to hon. Members something in which you may be interested. I will not point out at the outset what I am reading from, but I will read out only what is there:

> "....In these days of political rivalries, there appears to be a growing tendency to openly violate existing laws in the bid for power by political parties. No doubt, each political party is entitled to have its own ideals and to work for the accomplishment of such ideals. All the parties claim that they are working for the general welfare of citizens as a whole. The safety and welfare of the citizens may not very much suffer if the leaders of each party make it a point to adopt only constitutional and democratic methods to achieve the ideals of the party. On the other hand, if violent and unlawful methods are advocated, unpleasant consequences are bound to follow. Lawlessness and law breaking cannot be countenanced by public servants particularly the police and the Magistracy who are bound to maintain law and order and peace in the country. If in the course of political propaganda a systematic training is given to the people to defy and violate all the existing laws, it is inevitable that in course of time respect for law and order may disappear altogether. In such a situation it may be difficult if not impossible to maintain law and order by resorting to peaceful means. Mass agitations and demonstrations conducted under such circumstances are bound to culminate in lawlessness, hooliganism and rioting and thus driving the authorities concerned to resort to extreme measures. The responsibility for the calamities and unfortunate consequences that may follow from such measures cannot be laid at the door of these authorities but must be owned by those who indulge in systematically encouraging people to defy and violate all the laws and to overthrow the Government of the day by such violent means. Such calamities could be averted and the lives of many of the citizens of the country could be saved if the leaders of the several political parties in the country make it a point to resort only to constitutional and democratic ways to achieve their ideals and to desist from advocating and encouraging lawlessness."

I wonder if any of the Members sitting opposite can refresh their memory as to where these words are to be found?

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: It is about violent action.

Pandit G. B. Pant: No, it is about unlawful and unconstitutional methods.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: *Satyagraha* is an accepted move.

Pandit G. B. Pant: It is not for violence. It is for unconstitutional activities.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): We have failed in the examination. Let the teacher give the answer.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I will let you know. What I have read out to you is an extract from the judgment delivered by Justice K. Sankaran who was appointed by the P. S. P. Government in Travancore-Cochin to inquire into the firing incident there.

4 P.M.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: It is about violent methods.

Pandit G. B. Pant: You will see from that that it is not altogether irrelevant or inappropriate.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: You are happy at the situation.....

Mr. Chairman: Order, order; let the hon. Minister proceed.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I am sorry that some people should have been hurt there as Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani said. It makes me very sad that such a thing should happen in our country. I want everything to be done in a democratic way, through reason, through argument and not through force or coercion.

Shri S. S. More: May I ask whether non-violent satyagraha would be undemocratic or unconstitutional?

Pandit G. B. Pant: It is undemocratic...

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. It is a hypothetical question.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I have answered it. It is undemocratic, it is unconstitutional. It may create greater trouble than the use of force.

Shri S. S. More: Long live Gandhiji.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Long live Gandhiji and longer live Gandhiji's true students. Let them study Gandhiji and see what Gandhiji has said. Gandhiji has said more than once that in these days *duragraha* is being resorted to freely by politicians in order to do mischief and that it gave him immense paid to find that the word 'satyagraha' was being prostituted in this manner. That is what Gandhiji has said.

I will tell you that some persons were injured. But 110 police men were injured from time to time. Now, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani seems to be a very clever advocate. She said that Krishna Mohan did not tell her that he had been kidnapped. Why did she not put the question to him? The matter had been circulated that Krishna Mohan had been kidnapped. She did not put the question. She said that he did not tell her so.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Because we were hearing fantastic stories that he was captured by girls.

Dr. Katju said on the floor of the House.

Pandit G. B. Pant: When fantastic stories are heard and when you come across the man, you ought to put it to him whether the stories are fantastic.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Perhaps he was feeling a bit shy.

Pandit G. B. Pant: What happened was this. The road was blocked. Boulders were placed; trees were cut so that no vehicles could pass. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani must be knowing that this was done. She went there.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: No boulders or rocks were kept in the

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city where the lathi charge took place. In the city of Imphal, where these things happened, there were no boulders.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Where lathi charges did not take place things like this were done. You acknowledge a fact only when it is accompanied by lathi charges. That would lead to greater difficulties.

Taking all these things together, there is absolutely no case. I again repeat what I said before. I sought publicly the assistance of Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani and others, who, I know, are sincere, earnest and ever anxious to do the right thing. I never question their motives, their wishes or their approach. But, they are likely to be carried away. I am not likely to be carried away except perhaps by her. Acharya Kripalani is here always to keep an eye on her so that we may never do any mischief.

Acharya Kripalani (Bhagalpur *cum* Purnea): Being carried away depends upon the weight of the person.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I was just saying that my sympathy is with the people of Manipur. My sympathy is with the tribes people. I know they are simple, unsophisticated. We have not done our duty by them. I think that we should do everything possible in order to advance their interests. We should provide roads. I have been asking the Development departments to make further grants for the extension blocks, for roads, for bridges, for other things for the tribal people. I would be sorry indeed if we are not able to create and instil in them a feeling of oneness with India. That is a big problem. It transcends all party borders. It calls for a united approach. We all should join hands in serving these tribes. So far as the ultimate purpose is concerned, I am anxious to do everything to redress and remove every grievance of theirs. There were complaints against certain officers there; I have ordered the transfer of every one of them. I am prepared to do whatever is possible in order to assist these people. They are backward in a way. At the same time, I am anxious that their cultures should be preserved. Their way of life should be preserved. They should not be the victims of any propaganda, whether in the name of religion or otherwise, but should be left free with such economic aid as we can give them and with such cultural assistance as we can make available for them and in accord with their way of life. We may do all this so that they may rise to higher levels and be prepared for a genuine struggle in life so that their personality may be fully developed to reach the highest heights of which man is capable.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What would be the hon. Minister's reaction to the demand for a Legislative Assembly and would be advise Parliament to change the Constitution as it stands?

Pandit G. B. Pant: My advice to them and my request to you to advise them, is this. Wait for the report of the states Reorganisation Commission. You cannot at this stage, start an operation like this. It will take some time even to prepare the electoral rolls, to publish them, to form constituencies and all that. If the States Reorganisation Commission say that Manipur should be merged with Assam or that some other arrangements should be made, all this also will be much a do for nothing. We should wait for a little while and keep our souls and bodies in patience and then see that the right thing is done. I do not see how any sensible person can object to this. That is my request. That is my appeal.

There are so many other topics which I would have liked to touch and speak upon. But, it is already past four. I do not know whether I can take any more time.

Mr. Chairman: I shall now proceed to put the cut motions to the House: cut motions to Demands Nos. 50, 53, 54, 58, 59, and 61.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Chairman: I shall now put the Demands to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of the following heads of demands entered in the second column thereof:

Demands Nos. 50 to 61 and 125."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for demands for grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below.*—Ed. of p.p.]

DEMAND NO. 50—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,93,01,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 51—CABINET

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,69,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND NO. 52—DELHI

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,47,84,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND NO. 53—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,62,97,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. 54—CENSUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND NO. 55—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,03,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

DEMAND NO. 56—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,83,63,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

DEMAND NO. 57—KUTCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,23,86,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Kutch'."

DEMAND NO. 58—MANIPUR

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 85,56,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Manipur'."

DEMAND NO. 59—TRIPURA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,46,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Tripura'."

DEMAND NO. 60—RELATIONS WITH STATES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,87,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Relations with States'."

DEMAND NO. 61—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,68,34,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 125—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,56,43,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMANDS re. MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take up discussion of the Demands for Grants Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 107 relating to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. As the House is aware, six hours have been allotted for the Demands of this Ministry.

There are a number of cut motions to these various Demands. Hon. Members may hand over the numbers of the selected cut motions which they propose to move at the Table, within 15 minutes. I shall treat them as moved, if the Members in whose names those cut motions stand are present in the House and the motions are otherwise in order.

The time limit for speeches will, as usual, be 15 minutes for the Members including movers of cut motions and 20 minutes if necessary, for leaders of groups.

DEMANDS NO. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 75,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 2—INDUSTRIES

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,13,16,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 3—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,23,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Commercial Intelligence and Statistics'."

DEMAND NO. 4—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 59,27,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 107—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,09,84,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

Shri Tushar Chatterjea (Serampore): While speaking on my Cut Motion on the Demands of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, I will deal with only some important points.

The Report that has been circulated to us at the very beginning says something very inspiring. What is that? It says that stable conditions in trade and industry are prevailing and that there is all-round improvement in production. These words are, no doubt, very inspiring, but our question is: will simply the words count? Has this stable condition in trade and industry, has this all-round improvement in production any bearing upon the life of the community as a whole? That is our question.

Improvement in trade and industry generally can be tested by three criteria: firstly, whether, along with the increase in production, employment has increased or not; secondly whether, along with the improvement in production and improvement in trade and industry, prices of the manufactured articles have decreased or not; thirdly, whether the home market has expanded or not. Now, if we put the statement of the Commerce and Industry Ministry to these tests, what do we find?

Take the question of industrial employment. The figures show that the total industrial employment has come down since 1951.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: No one from the Commerce and Industry Ministry is here.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: While in 1951 it was 25.30 lakhs, in 1953 it was 25.08 lakhs. Taking only the cotton textile, the number has come down also.

Then, we all know there is very serious unemployment caused by rationalisation in jute and cotton textile mills and many other industries. So, generally there has been less employment, and not more employment.

Take the case of the prices of manufactured articles. From figures we know that while in January, 1954, the price index was at 364 points, in December it has risen to 375. Cotton textile production has increased no doubt, but the price of cotton textiles also has increased from 403 points in 1954 to 410 points in 1955.

Now, has the home market expanded or not? In this case also we do not find any favourable conditions. We know export of cloth has increased, but export of cloth has increased only at the cost of the home market. We know that the *per capita* consumption of cloth is still below standard, and in this very condition I have

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calculated that one-fifth of the total production is being exported. And what is the variety that is exported most? It is the medium variety of cloth that is generally used by the people.

Tea export has increased. It is fetching big foreign exchange. But how? Internal tea price has increased and internal consumption has decreased.

Take the case of jute. It is bringing big foreign exchange. But we know that the jute growers are not getting proper price, and as for jute workers, there is disastrous unemployment going on there.

Then, if we come to the question of industry, we find that the statement that industrial improvement has taken place has no relation to the life of the people of the community. Has it any relation to industry itself? While big industries have thrived no doubt, we know that small-scale industries have suffered and are suffering. We know in West Bengal six cotton mills have closed down. A very large number of engineering factories are in crisis in Calcutta. There are 30,000 small-scale establishments that employ more than 20 per cent of the total labour population of West Bengal, and all these small-scale establishments are in crisis. In Howrah alone 700 engineering firms are in a critical condition. Then, what is the conclusion that automatically comes? The only conclusion that can be derived from this serious state of affairs is this, that only the very big section of business that control the major part of our trade and industry has thrived, and for the rest it is nothing but a condition of deterioration and difficulty.

And that is proved by facts also. Look at the profit position. If you take an over-all view of the picture, you will find that while in 1950 the general profit percentage was 7 per cent of the paid-up capital, in 1953 it has risen to 18.6 per cent. of the paid-up capital. If you again take the price of industrial raw materials in contrast with manufactured articles, you will find that while the price of industrial raw material has dropped by 5 per cent. in the last one year, the price of manufactured articles has risen by two per cent. in the last one year. So this means that only the big industrialists and businessmen have profited by this conditions, and for the general people at large and small industrialist and businessman the condition is of a difficult nature.

Who are those businessmen that have really thrived, improved or increased their profit? If that is also scrutinised, we find that only a small section which controls the very big industries has thrived. For instance, jute, coal, iron and steel—in all these spheres the big industrialists, the big business monopolists have increased their profit. IISCO and SCOB were amalgamated under the orders of the Government, and after amalgamation their profits rose from Rs. 27.72 lakhs to Rs. 32.99 lakhs. The Associated Cement Companies is a very big cement company. We know from the figures that cement production has increased tremendously, but what does this increase mean? It only means big money only for this Associated Cement Company. You will not find any other cement company emerging, only you will find this Associated Cement Company, the big monopolist concern, getting a very huge profit. From Rs. 3.74 crores in 1953, its profit has risen to Rs. 4.28 in 1954. The Government have undertaken many development projects. There were a number of Government constructions and all the orders went to Associated Cement Company and they made good profit. So, it is clear that only the big business monopolists, Indian and foreign monopolists, that have enjoyed this boom period. The stable and improved condition of trade means only good condition for them, and not for others. This is the point that I want to stress. Here lies the basic defect of the industrial policy of our Government. Our Government does

not want to transform the industrial improvement for the benefit of the entire community. They want to be dictated only by what the big business demands, and by that way the big monopolists have their own profits. What do we find? The Government has not taken a single step to control profits. Not only that. The Government has not even taken a single step to compel the big monopolists and businessmen to invest their profits for our industrial development. The Government has not been able to stop the remittance of profits that are made by a large number of big foreign companies that are already controlling our entire economic life. Having failed to take any such steps, and to cover up its own failure the Government falls back more and more on foreign money inviting foreign investments. We know that in this way many corporations have been started. We know the story of the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation and we know how it is going to function and how foreign capitalists are jubilant over the formation of such things. That is about the basic defect of governmental industrial policy.

I now come to some of the specific points. The Report states that Government has taken some steps for industrial development; many licences have been given to open new undertakings, to expand production, etc. It is true and we do not deny that. But my point is that that is only one side of the picture. If you look at the other side, you will find that a good number of firms have closed down. As I have already mentioned, in West Bengal, six cotton mills have closed down. In the Report itself it is stated that a number of cotton mills have closed down—it is stated somewhere in the Report, but I do not know exactly where. There are 700 engineering firms which are on the verge of collapse and how much money Government is giving as grant to them? Only about Rs. 1,50,000 is made available to them. But Government gives TISCO and Tatas, who have huge money, more than Rs. 10 crores. Government cannot give more than Rs. 1,50,000 for a small industry. The Report also says that from the National Development Corporation, loan will be made available to the Indian Jute Mills Association for the development of their plant. We know that the Indian Jute Mills Association is a big-monied concern and it reaps huge profits. It takes away the profits from our country, but yet Government can find money for those big monopolists whereas it cannot find money or cannot give any assistance to small industrialists.

Take the case of the indigenous belting industry.

Shri Altekar (North Satara): By way of information, what is the total capital of the Jute Mills Association?

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: Just now I have not got the figure with me, but I can supply it to the hon. Member We know that, in connection with the belting industry, permission has been given to certain foreign firms for instance, the Dunlop Rubber, Good Year, and a newly created company called Fenner Company, to produce belting. What does this mean for the indigenous belting industry where only 31 per cent of the productive capacity is used? If Indian concerns are properly helped, we can utilise the productive capacity much more. Instead of doing that, Government is giving licence to foreign firms for production of belting which can be produced by us.

I now come to the jute industry. About jute, the main question that is troubling all of us is rationalisation. The plea that is given is that without modernisation or rationalisation, jute bags cannot be produced at a lower cost, and if that is not done, it cannot compete with paper bags. But we know from various reports that the paper bag is not in a competitive position with the jute bag. I can just quote from one paper which reads:

> "In the American market, jute bag now stands in a far more competitive position than any other substitute material."

One delegation that went to U.S.A. from I.J.M.A. has written that it is not low price but stable price that is

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necessary for jute. If that is so, wherefrom does the question of lowering down the cost of production come in? Wherefrom does the question of lowering down the price of jute bags to compete with paper bags come in? Wherefrom does the question of urgent necessity of modernisation for the purpose of lowering down costs come in? Although it means that about 50,000 or 1,00,000 employees will be thrown out, Government, in the name of the future of the jute industry, has approved this modernisation or rationalisation.

Another point in this connection is this. The Jute Enquiry Committee has no doubt approved of modernisation or rationalisation. My question is as to how this committee has been constituted. In the Jute Enquiry Committee you will find only Government officials, whereas in other Enquiry Committees or Commissions, you will find eminent economists and even Members of Parliament. But in the case of the Jute Enquiry Committee, only a few Government officials have been taken together and a commission has been formed out of them. I want to know the reason for this difference in the method that has been adopted in the case of the Jute Enquiry Committee. Is it because the Jute bosses are not prepared to accept non-officials, that they are not prepared to allow non-officials to enter and examine their records? My point is that Government is conniving with the jute bosses, and if this is the nature of industrialisation that Government wants to pursue, then I think that it is not at all in the interest of the nation but it is only in the interest of a section of the businessmen.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha.

Shri Nambiar: There is no quorum now in the House.

Mr. Chairman: Let the quorum bell be rung.

Now, Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha may proceed.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha (Hazaribagh East): While discussing the Demands of the Commerce and Industry Ministry. I will place only two points which I consider important from my point of view and which I think have so far been neglected by the Ministry altogether. The first that I would like to talk about is India's strategic mineral, mica. India produces 80 per cent of the world's mica and out of that Bihar alone produces 80 per cent and, if I am not far wrong, I can say that Chota Nagpur from where I come, produces cent per cent of Bihar mica. The mica trade has all along been judged so far with regard to its volume of business but it has not been judged from the point of its strategic importance, and in so far as its mineral value is concerned. It is an important commodity now going to be needed extensively in all electrical plants in India. So, today, I will only place before the hon. Minister the present deplorable conditions of this industry as they obtain and give some suggestions for his consideration.

The first is that this industry has been facing a buyer's market for the last four years. There has been a sharp fall in exports and a precipitious fall in the prices of mica, particularly in those of splittings. The hon. Minister should know that splittings form the backbone of this industry. That is the main contribution to the economy of this industry as well as to the State of Bihar. I have certain figures before me and I will place them before the hon. Minister so that he might judge the results of the falling conditions of this industry.

As everybody is aware, mica has no internal market and it is 100 per cent an exportable commodity. All the mica that India produces is exported and we have to depend upon the vagaries of foreign markets. They regulate the prices in whichever way they like, in whichever fashion they like. I will quote the figures. In 1951-52, the total quantity of mica exported in hundred-weights is 4,07,666 and the value in rupees is 13.2 crores. In

1952-53. 2,34,102 cwts and the value Rs. 9.01 crores. In 1953-54, it was 2,50,242 cwts. and value Rs. 7.94 crores. The declared value of exported mica in May 1954 was Rs. 147/5 per cwt. as against Rs. 325/- per cwt. in the coresponding month of the year 1953.

Now, what are the reasons? I should briefly place before the House the reasons and then make my own suggestions. First is, there is no internal market, as I have already stated, and we have to depend exclusively on exports. Secondly, we have now a face alternative centres of production and increased competition from other places like Brazil. The third is, that during the last War, the Anglo American Mica Mission, the sole exporters of Mica then, as all other private export was then totally banned—accumulated huge quantities of splittings in U.K. and they have released these splittings in the near past in spite of the demonstrations and protests of the Government of India. They released such huge quantities of splittings all at once for sale that it affected the Indian markets in so far as splittings are concerned. That is one of the reasons that has brought in the slump.

Fourthly, there is a technical word 'consignment basis'. Mica is exported on consignment basis. By this we mean that mica is exported without any specific orders from the foreign countries. The exporters here appoint their own brokers abroad and they send huge quantities of mica to the brokers there who stock them in the warehouses for future sales. The whole stock is always at their mercy and they can dictate prices to the Indian exporters and sometimes they do it to the great detriment of the Indian economy and to the detriment of the individual exporters too. This export on "consignment basis" which has been going on and in which some of the undersirable exporters have been indulging, must be stopped forthwith.

I would, in this connection, invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the Mica Enquiry Committee's Report, 1945, which has, in most judicious terms, laid down that this export on consignment basis must be stopped, if the mica industry has to improve in this country. So, I make a very strong appeal. I will request him to go through the recommendations and judge for himself the harmful effects this export against consignment has been producing and will request him to ban it as soon as possible.

There are certain foreigners in this country who have obtained dealing licences in mica and who have been exporting mica. We know these foreigners. who export mica, have no interest in earning dollars for this country, they have no interest in making profits for this country and they export mica sometimes at prices even below the production costs and thus defraud not only the income-tax department but also the customs and other cess funds that are ancillary to this mica industry. These foreigners who have been in this business have also been responsible for bringing slump in the general Indian trade.

Apart from these, there are other varied factors also and I have enumerated only some of the most important points which deserve immediate attention. I will now make a few suggestions. First is that exporters of mica should be registered and before exporting, their goods should be certified by the Indian Standards Institution. There is already an Indian Standards Institution but they have not been able to fix up standards for splittings and other qualities of mica as yet.

Secondly, as I have stated, export on "consignment basis" should be stopped.

Thirdly, shipments should be allowed only against firm orders supported by irrevocable letters of credit to the extent of 100 per cent.

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Fourthly, we hear that a Mica Export Council is going to be formed very soon. It should undertake vigorous and active publicity in the countries outside for buying mica and mica must be included also in the India Soviet Trade Agreement which has been signed and brought into force recently.

Fifthly, there should be a ban on scarp mica which is used mainly in production of synthetic mica and substitutes.

Sixthly, for increased utilisation of mica in this country, effective steps should be taken by the Government to help certain industries or individuals who would like to invest and start micanite factories and other mica fabricating factories. They must get substantial help from the Government, what type of help, I am not at present able to assess or say. But, there is no encouragement to them. This encouragement should be given and it should be seen that we export as less of mica as possible.

Seventhly, a sifting investigation into the affairs of foreign traders and exporters should be made and the results awaited as to how far they have been able to defraud our industry here and as to how far they have been defrauding the other taxing authorities in this country and suitable steps taken that are mostly necessary in the national economy of India.

Eighthly, I would suggest that the recommendations of the Mica Enquiry Committee should be studied and those which are required immediately for the improvement of this trade should be implemented.

Lastly, I should say that mica has all along been neglected by the Government of India. The step-motherly treatment that it has received so far should stop now.

Then I will say a few words about the proposed steel plant. We know that the U.K. Technical Experts are already here and they have been busy finding out a proper site for the steel plant. The other day the Production Minister told us in this House that it is the Commerce and Industry Ministry which has been negotiating with this U.K. firm. I would like to invite the hon. Minister's attention to some of the basic facts that have been reported by the different technical expert committees appointed by the Government of India from time to time. There was one International Construction Consultative Committee and there were other expert bodies also who have definitely suggested that in order to produce steel at the most economical cost the best site would be Bokaro in Bihar, which has enough of *coking coal* required for this, which has enough of *lime-stone* and which has enough of *iron ore* for the purpose. I also understand that the Government of Bihar have submitted a memorandum to the Ministry making out its case. I would only request the hon. Minister to examine these things and see that for economical production of steel, whatever necessarily is done should be done, and I think that *Bokaro* should be the best site.

Mr. Chairman: I have no alternative but to call the hon. Minister to reply. Nobody has stood up.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Is it suggested, Sir, that I should reply now?

Mr. Chairman: Now several Members have stood up. Shri Mohanlal Saksena.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena (Lucknow Distt. *cum* Bara Banki Distt.): With your permission I would like to say a few words on the condition of cottage industries. In the brief report issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry we have got a paragraph dealing with the manner in which cottage industries have been assisted, particularly the handloom industry. But I want to put before the House a very pertinent question, and that is: what position are our cottage industries going to occupy in

the economy of this country? The other day the Minister was reported to have said at a meeting of Congressmen that he should not be considered as opposed to cottage industries and it was a question of emphasis only. I am one of those who think it is not a question of emphasis. It is a question of faith. It is a question of approach. It is a question of background. And it is in that light that we have to judge the activities of a particular Ministry.

I do not reveal any secret when I say that a few months back I had written to the Prime Minister that cottage industries should be taken away from this Ministry and put under the Food and Agriculture Ministry, along with Co-operation. Because so far as I am concerned, I know that Mahatma Gandhi who had applied his mind and given thought to various problems in relation to the conditions of this country had come to certain basic conclusions in regard to our economic, educational and social problems. And if we make a departure from those conclusions I say we shall be doing at our peril.

During the last two or three years you will find that our imports have risen. The imports of even those articles which we were not importing before have gone up. And when I pointed this out privately to the Minister concerned, he said "We might have suffered privations, but we cannot always do so and we must import". I am one of those who will go without these things. I will run the risk of benig poisoned by taking Indian biscuits, but would not like to take a single processed foodstuff from outside.

I was saying that Mahatma Gandhi had come to the conclusion that in this country if we have to fight unemployment and under-employment we will have to resort to the encouragement of cottage industries. We find quoted in this report that the Ford Foundation Committee had come and made certain recommendations and in deference to those recommendations the Government had taken certain steps—as if nothing had been done before these Ford Foundation people came to this country! I know, this is not so. I had to do something with that. I had thought that so far as India is concerned we have to look in a different direction. It will not be in the direction of these big industries but in the direction of the development of cottage and small-scale industries. And for that we have to look for guidance to Japan and not to U.K. or U.S.A. That very time I worked out, that if in U.S.A. they could aspire to give a car to every family or to one in ten families, why should we not aspire to give one cycle to each of seven crores of families in this country or even to one out of five families. For this we shall be requiring as many as 1,25,00,000 cycles. And if the average life of a cycle is taken as three years, we shall require about forty to fifty lakh cycles every year. But we hand over the cycle industry to big business. They have come to arrangement with this foreign firm or that in U.K. and they have established concerns here. And we are manufacturing now four and a half million cycles. If we had just organised it on the basis of the cycle industry in Japan, where they are having cottage industries and co-operative societies for manufacturing different parts of cycles which are assembled at a central place, we could have done much better.

We find it is said here that cottage industries will be ancillary to the big industries. No, Sir, I do not want cottage industry to be the handmaid of big industry. We find one single industry, Atul Products, given three crores loan. And the Industrial Development Corporation is being given an interest-free loan of Rs. 7½ crores, which comes to Rs. 25 or Rs. 23 lakhs every year by way of subsidy. About the Industrial Finance Corporation we have heard much as to how it has been functioning, and how much subvention we have been giving. It is about Rs. 27 lakhs.

Small-scale industry Board has been set up and we are going to spend Rs. 10 lakhs, and we say that we have given so much grant out of

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the cess. It is from the cess realised from the big scale industry. The question is this. We do not want any cess for assisting handloom industries. We want different spheres for different industries. Because. there is clash between the two. Mahatma Gandhi had said that in this country we do not need big machinery. Machine is the enemy of man here. We have to keep the human machinery working instead of bringing big machines and making the human machine idle. So he said he was looking to the time when he went to the villages when he could listen to the music of the grinding wheel in the morning. What are we doing. We are importing even honey and other food products from Australia. Can we not have all these things in our country? Have we not got many places in the hills and other places where these things could be developed? My hon. friend may turn round and say that all this is the work of the Food and Agriculture Ministry. That is why I say that there should be a separate Ministry for cottage industries, as is the case in U.S.A., Japan and other countries. These are all things which should go to a separate Ministry of cottage industries.

In the next Five Year Plan, I look forward to the solution of two main problems, unemployment, and the problem of shelter. In the last Plan, we tried to solve the problems of food and cloth; and to a great extent, we have succeeded in that. So in the next Plan, we should try to solve these two problems, the problem of unemployment and the problem of shelter. Cottage industries will go a long way in solving the problem of unemployment. It is very necessary for that purpose that we set up a separate Ministry for small-scale and cottage industries. It is not enough if the cottage industries are given some leavings from the table of the big industrialists and others, but they must be made to stand on their own. They must be rehabilitated and restored to their pristine glory once again. That is possible only if cottage and small-scale industries are entrusted to a separate Ministry. Not only that, but I would go a step further and urge the setting up of separate Ministries in the States as well. I learnt from the papers that the hon. Minister had desired that the Ministries of Production and Industry should be combined. I also had made a similar suggestion and further that we should have a separate Ministry dealing with commerce and supply. It is not because of the approach of the hon. Minister that I have made the suggestion for the separation of cottage and small-scale industries. I do want a person who has a living faith, a robust faith in the future role of cottage industries. After all, why should we be opposed to such a course? What have we done all these days?

We have had Mahatma Gandhi as our supporter in this cause, and he has said that we have to develop cottage industries with the spinning wheel as the centre for the rehabilitation of villages. But where is the spinning wheel now? I might remind the hon. Minister of one instance which happened in the first year of his taking over this Ministry. At that time, unemployment was growing. There were some women who were without work, and they wanted to do some little ginning. They had been supplied with small ginning rollers or machines costing about Rs. 5 to Rs. 7. But they were required to take out a licence for the ginning operations and pay a fee of Rs. 25 or so. When I brought this to the notice of the hon. Minister, he said, this is absurd, this could not be so. But I told him, that was my information, and when I have got some information, it is generally reliable. After some time he found that what I said was correct, and licence had to be taken. But why? It was done in the interests of the big ginning factories. Then he said that the licence fees had been reduced. But why should there be licence fee at all? And why it should be imposed first and then reduced? There is so much of

unemployment in our country that I do not mind a few of these big factories being closed or being diverted to manufacture something else, because that why we could provide some employment to these persons who are idle at present. Those persons who are offering to work but who have got no work to do should be given an opportunity to work. For instance, as you must be aware, the women in our villages used to have these ginning rollers for doing some ginning during their leisure. But why should they be required to take a permit for it and pay a licence fee of Rs. 25 or so?

I strongly feel that there must be a separate Ministry for cottage industries, so that we can fight for the cottage industries being put on a sound footing. At present the same Ministry is looking after the interests of both big industries as well as small industries, with the result that they are not able to devote adequate attention to the development of cottage industries. I do not know how many of the officers who deal with this matter have a living faith in the efficacy of cottage industries. I therefore had to give expression to my views, and I hope many other Members also share them that the hon. Minister should see that this suggestion is implemented.

It is no use merely setting a separate Board for this purpose, with one Development Commissioner. For instance, for the Russian steel plant that you are setting up, there is a separate section in the Ministry of Production, with a special Secretary. But for these cottage industries, we have got only one Development Commissioner, —and I believe he must be some officer with the rank of a Deputy Secretary or so and some other officials. Why should this be so? Is it not that cottage industries are providing much more employment? Is it not that we have greater stake in these cottage industries? So, why should we not have a separate Corporation and a full-fledged one to look after the development of these cottage industries?

We find that those persons who have devoted their lives to cottage industries are very much worried because of these things. There are different Boards but besides officials they have very few members who have been interested in the development of cottage industries and handicrafts in the past. Personally I feel therefore that not only here at the Centre but also in every State we should have a separate Ministry for the development of cottage and small-scale industries.

I might remind the hon. Minister that after our small deputation had gone to Japan, the Bombay Government had sent another deputation there; and after that deputation came back, they submitted a report, which has been published in four volumes. And they had made many recommendations for the development of cottage industries. The Ministry did not take any action till after the report of the Ford Foundation Team. I tell you I am ashamed to hear this name repeated again and again, and to hear it said that we were not aware of these things before their report was submitted. Were we not aware of all these things even before that report? I might tell you something from my personal experience. If you see some of the files, you will find that some of these things had been suggested already.

I am not criticising the hon. Minister for all this. I am criticising myself. Whatever shortcomings there are in a particular Ministry, I am equally responsible for them. If I have raised my voice today after a long time, it is in agony, it is in shame, that I have done so. If there is something offending in what I have stated, I hope my hon. friend the Minister will not mind it, because there are certain occasions when we have to resort to certain operations which may be a little painful, but which are necessary in the interests of the economy of this great country. If we do not look in the proper direction, the consequences may be serious. If we do not change our outlook and our approach, I for one fear that we shall

[Shri Mohanlal Saksena]

not be able to develop the cottage industries. It is absolutely necessary that the hon. Minister must have a man who has a living faith in the development of cottage industries as a solution to the unemployment problem, to help him in this task.

We have imposed so much of cess on the cloth manufactured in the big factories. That is very good. But what is it? We are getting only leavings from the table of the big industrialists. We want that certain varieties of cloth should be set apart for manufacture by the handlooms. We do not want any grants or any loans for them. But that is not being done.

I feel that we have to go into this question afresh. No doubt, the hon. Minister may take credit that during the period he has been in office, he has done something splendid. That is alright; that is something. But is it real remedy for the solution of this problem? Will it restore our cottage industries to their pristine glory, and will it lead to the realisation of Mahatma Gandhi's dreams about cottage industries, about the development our villages, and about our economic rehabilitation?

With these words, I thank you once again for having given me an opportunity to speak.

Mr. Chairman: The following are the selected cut motions relating to various Demands under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry which the hon. Members may now move:

Demand No.	*No. of Cut motions*
1	147, 148, 181, 182, 184, 185, 213, 214, 215, 216, 286, 287, 337, 640, 843, 844, 845.
2	91, 92, 289, 641, 642, 857, 858, 859, 860.
4	365, 366.

Failure to prevent investment of foreign capital in spheres where national industries can meet country's needs

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta South East): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Fall in exports of many commodities including Shellac, Pepper, Cashewnuts and artificial silk

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to control Jute Industry in national interest

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Necessity of setting up Tripartite Committee consisting of representatives of Government, Industries and Labour for investigating into question of rationalisation in Jute Industry

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for giving adequate protection to indigenous Belting industry against Foreign Companies

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to control management of Tea Estates in public interest

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to explore possibilities of starting cottage industries in Rayalaseema

Shri Gadilingana Gowd (Kurnool): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Industries Licencing Policy

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to supervise effectively expenditure out of Handloom Cess Fund

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to allow sufficient exports of ground-nut seeds to raise their rates to economic level

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Protection to workers in shoe-making, tanning and rope-making industries

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Protection to shoe-makers belonging to Scheduled Castes against competition by large scale shoe-making industries

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to prevent export of Rauwolfia Plant to Switzerland and Germany

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Policy governing working of National Industrial Development Corporation

Shri G. D. Somani (Nagpur-Pali): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Import, Export and Industrial Policy

Shri Tulsidas (Mahsana West): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Industrial policy

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to give proper assistance to small industrial undertakings of Calcutta and Howrah

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequate asisstance for development of match industry in South India

Shri Veeraswamy (Mayuram—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Condition of cottage and small scale industries

Shri Veeraswamy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Necessity of reserving a separate field for cottage industries as against large scale industries

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Policy relating to development of small-scale industries

Shri G. D. Somani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Policy regarding rehabilitation and modernisation of various industries

Shri G. D. Somani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Recommendations of Kanungo Committee

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Unemployment due to rationalisation

Dr. Rama Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for more Cigarette Factories

Dr. Rama Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for more Sugar Factories

Dr. Rama Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Manufacture of micanite and mica products in India

Shri Ramchandra Reddi (Nellore): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Condition of mica industry and trade

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Chairman: All these cut motions are now before the House.

श्री इब्राहीम (रांची उत्तर-पूर्व) : सभापति जी, मैं हैंडलूम इंडस्ट्री के बारे में कुछ बोलना चाहता हूं ।

यह सही है कि जो रकम सेस फंड से मिलती है उससे हैंडलूम इंडस्ट्री में जान तो आ गयी है, लेकिन अभी उसकी परेशानी दूर नहीं हुई है । अभी भी बीवरों को बड़ी परेशानी है । अभी भी उनका माल खप नहीं पाता है । बेचारे अपने माल को हफ्ते के रोज बाजार में ले जाते हैं लेकिन बिक्री नहीं होती । इस सेस फंड से उन लोगों को फायदा हो रहा है जो कि कोआपरेटिव

में हैं, लेकिन जो वीवर अब तक कोआपरेटिव में नहीं आये हैं उनकी तादाद बहुत बड़ी है। मैं समझता हूं कि ६० या ७० पर सेंट वीवर अभी कोआपरेटिव फोल्ड में नहीं आये हैं। इसकी वजह यह है कि वह बहुत गरीब हैं, उनके पास पैसे नहीं हैं और ऐसा इन्तजाम नहीं है कि लोग उनके माल को लें। कोआपरेटिव उन्हीं लोगों की चीजों को खरीदती हैं जो उसके मेम्बर हैं। जो कोआपरेटिव के बाहर हैं उनकी चीजों की आज भी परेशानी से बिक्री होती है।

साथ साथ आज सूद में भी कोई खास कमी नहीं हुई है। उसकी परेशानी भी उनके साथ है। वे महाजनों से कर्ज लेते हैं और कपड़ा बनाते हैं। जब उनका कपड़ा नहीं बिकता तो परेशान होकर वे अपने धंधे को छोड़ कर बाहर चले जाते हैं। उनमें से कुछ आसाम चले जाते हैं और कुछ अपना धन्धा छोड़ कर दूसरा काम करने लगते हैं। मैं देहातों में जाकर उनकी परेशानी को देखता हूं।

5 P.M.

मैं यह कहूंगा कि अगर उन की तरफ मिनिस्टर साहिब तवज्जह करें और जो लोग वीवर्स में से कोआपरेटिव में नहीं आये हैं उन के वास्ते कुछ सहूलियत दी जाय तो उन की परेशानी दूर हो सकती है, लेकिन अब तक ऐसा नहीं हुआ है। अभी तक उन से कहा जाता है कि जब तक तुम कोआपरेटिव म नहीं आओगे तब तक तुम्हें कोई सहूलियत नहीं मिलेगी। इस से उन की परेशानी रोज रोज बढ़ती जाती है। उन बेचारे गरीब लोगों के पास कोई साधन नहीं है कि वे कोआपरेटिव में जा कर महीनों तक अपने माल को रोके रखें। इस लिये उन की परेशानी दिन पर दिन बढ़ती जाती है।

इस के साथ ही मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से यह कहूंगा कि वह इस बात पर भी तवज्जह करें कि अपने देश में स्पिनिंग मिल्स खोले जायें जैसा कि आन्ध्र में खोला गया है, जिस के जरिये कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज को सूत वितरण करवायेंगे, तो उस से बहुत भलाई वीवर्स की होगी। मैं तो कहूं कि जितने भी प्रदेश हैं सब में एक स्पिनिंग मिल हो जो कि वीवरों को सूत सप्लाई करे। आज कल जो वीविंग मिल्स हैं वह यह करती हैं कि अच्छा सूत तो खुद ले लेती हैं और जो खराब कैटेगरी का सूत होता है वह देहातों को भेज देती हैं और देहात तक पहुंचते पहुंचते उस की कीमत करीब १० परसेन्ट और बढ़ जाती है इसलिये कि जो बीच वाले लोग हैं वह भी उस से नफा कमाते हैं। वह भी चाहते हैं कि सूत मंहगे दामों में वीवर्स को मिले। अगर वीवर्स की कोई यूनियन हो. कोआपरेटिव यनियन तो अलहदा चीज है, जो वीवर्स कोआपरेटिव के मेम्बर नही हैं, उन की कोई यूनियन हो और उस के जरिये से अगर कम दामों पर सूत उन को मिले तो वह दूसरों से कम्पिटीशन कर सकते हैं। यह उद्योग धंधे और यह सनतें आज से नहीं हैं, वह अंग्रेज के जमाने में भी मिलों से मुकाबला करते थे और आज जब देश स्वतन्त्र हो गया है तो उन की तरफ जरूर तवज्जह करनी चाहिये। इन वीवर्स की संख्या बहुत बड़ी है, अगर वे परेशानी में रहेंगे तो उस परेशानी के अन्दर वे ऐसे काम भी कर सकते हैं जिन से मुमकिन है कि क्रान्ति हो जाय।

कुछ रोज कब्ल मुझे यह भी मालूम हुआ कि साउथ इंडिया के कुछ वीवर्स भूख से भी परेशान थे, मैं नहीं जानता कि भूख से कोई मरे या नहीं, लेकिन इतना जानता हूं कि उन को भूख की परेशानी थी और उन्हों ने बहुत कुछ शोर-गुल किया। उन के उस शोर-गुल के कारण राजा जी ने उन की सहायता की, उन के साथ सहानुभूति और हमदर्दी दिखलाई और उन्हों ने अपनी कोशिश से और जोर से धोतियों और साड़ियों का रिजवशन उन के लिये कराया, उस से उन लोगों को बहुत फायद

[श्री इब्राहीम]

हुआ । मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब हैं, जो वीवर्स से बड़ी हमदर्दी रखते हैं. और सहानुभूति भी करते हैं. उन को चाहिये कि वह जरा उन वीवर्स की तरफ ख्याल करें और जहां स्पिनिंग मिल्स नहीं हैं वहां उन को खोलने की कोशिश करें । हमें यह मालूम है कि करोड़ों रुपया सेस फंड से आता है अगर इस से हर एक जगह पर स्पिनिंग मिल्स खोले जायें, तो इस से वीवरों की बड़ी भलाई होगी और वह लोग हमेशा कांग्रेस का साथ देंगे और वह बराबर ही कांग्रेस का साथ देते रहे हैं । अगर उन को यह सुविधा मिलेगी तो वह हमेशा ही इस उद्योग को जिन्दा रक्खे रहेंगे । अब तक वह इस को जिंदा रक्खे रहे हैं । अगर यह लोग न होते तो शायद यह धंधा पहले ही खत्म हो जाता, लेकिन वे अपनी जांफिशानी से इस को कायम रक्खे हुए हैं । एक घर में पांच या छः आदिमियों की जीविका इस धंधे से चलती है और इस में बाल बच्चे सब लोग रहते है और अपनी जिन्दगी को चलाते हैं । सब से बड़ी बात तो यह है कि आज जो बेकारी हमारे यहां है वह समस्या भी बहुत कुछ इस उद्योग से हल हो सकती है क्योंकि इस धंधे में आज लाखों की तादाद में आदमी लगे हुए हैं । अगर वह इस धंधे को छोड़ देंगे तो बेकारी बढ़ जायेगी । वैसे ही आज बेकारी रोज बरोज बढ़ती जा रही है, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि यह लोग इस समस्या को और भी कठिन बना दें । इसलिये जो वीवर्स आज कोआपरेटिव में नहीं ह, उन की तरफ भी इस सेस फंड से तवज्जह की जाय और उन के माल की खपत करने का भी इन्तजाम किया जाय । मैं जानता हूं कि हम लोगों के वास्ते और भी बहुत सी चीजों का इन्तिजाम हो रहा है लेकिन जोर दिया जा रहा है कि हम लोग कोआपरेटिव में आवें । वीवर्स लोग आहिस्ता आहिस्ता कोआपरेटिव में आयेंगे. इस में कोई शक नहीं है लेकिन अभी जो लोग नहीं आये हैं उन को कोई सहूलियत नहीं मिलती है । उन को सहूलियत देनी चाहिये और इस पर विचार किया जाय । नहीं तो उन की हालत दिन पर दिन गिरती जायेगी और हो सकता है कि वह परेशान हो कर अपने धंधे को छोड़ दें । आज तो तमाम देश में यह बात चल रही है कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज और विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज को फैलाया जाय, लेकिन मैं देखता हूं कि जो इंडस्ट्रीज आज मौजूद हैं हम उन की तरफ ख्याल नहीं करते हैं । हम केवल उन लोगों की तरफ ख्याल करते हैं जो कि पूंजीपति हैं । पूंजीपतियों का यह हाल है कि वे कहते हैं कि वे अपनी मिलों का रैशनाइजिंग करेंगे वे चाहते हैं कि अच्छी अच्छी मशीनें लगायें जिस मे आदमी कम लगाने पड़ें । नतीजा यह होगा कि जहां आज सात आदमी काम करते हैं वहां पर दो आदमियों से ही काम चल जायेगा । आप तो यही सोचते हैं कि पूंजीपतियों की तरक्की कैसे हो पर यह नहीं सोचते कि गरीबों का क्या हो । अगर आप को बेकारी को दूर करना है तो जो भी इन्डस्ट्रीज खोली जायें उन में सब से पहले बेकारी की समस्या को महत्व दिया जाय, यह नहीं कि सिर्फ नफे की तरफ ही देखा जाय । जो लोग यहां बेकार हैं उन को काम पर लगाया जाय, यह नहीं कि पूंजीपतियों को और भी ज्यादा सरमायेदार बनाया जाय । उन को तो हमेशा से ही सहूलियतें मिलती रही हैं, अंग्रेजों के जमाने में भी मिलती थीं । लेकिन आज वक्त आ गया है आज भारत में जनता का राज्य हो गया है, लोग समझते हैं कि आज हमारी गवर्नमेंट है इसी लिये आज हम लोगों को जनता की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये । अगर आप तवज्जह देंगे तो देश का बड़ा उद्धार होगा वरना यह हो सकता है कि गरीब लोग परेशानी में फंस कर गलत रास्ते पर चले जायें और देश में क्रान्ति कर दें । सब से आदमी जो नहीं चाहता

है वह भी करता है, इसलिये आप पर आज बड़ी भारी जिम्मेदारी है, और आप को चाहिये कि आप के पास जो सेस फंड का रुपया है उस से आप वीवर्स लोगों को सहायता दें, सहूलियतें दें और काम दें। जब उन की तरक्की होगी तभी देश का कल्याण होगा।

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri *rose*—

Mr. Chairman: I think we have to stop now.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: But will I be considered on Saturday?

Mr. Chairman: There are not many Members present in the House. Even if I allow him to speak, perhaps he will not be able to finish.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: No, I want-

Mr. Chairman: As a matter of fact, I had looked at the hon. Member. Three names were given to me by his party. I wanted one of them to speak today. Ordinarily, there is always a complaint that all the Members whose names are sent are not allowed to speak. I am anxious that every Member who wants to speak may speak. But today I found they were not present in the House. If they are not present in the House, I am placed in a difficult position. I looked at the hon. Members. Nobody stood up. So I just called upon the Minister to make a reply and finish the debate. But by chance, Shri Mohanlal Saksena stood up.

The House now stands that adjourned till 11 a.m. on Saturday, the 9th instant.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the Clock on Saturday, the 9th April, 1955.